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VOL. IV NO. 142 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
11th June	Caledonia	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
2nd July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th ,,	Nagoya	7000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd ,,	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th Aug.	Mandala	8000	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29th ,,	Novara	7000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
28th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*19th June	Linga	Karachi direct.
27th ,,	Pundua	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st July.	"Mongara"	8200

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SHIKARPUR (Sind)
AND CHAMAN.

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SAILINGS, 1916.

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
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City of Paris	A & C	9000		22nd July

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles	555	883	420	630
Liverpool — London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	630	1,035	480	720
	600	90	452	675
	—	943	—	713

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	16th June	25th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	3280	11th July	21st July
Tetomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayasi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5938	T. Kuchild	4th June	16th June
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	10th June	12 July
Shinetsu Maru	3876	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru	4515	...	15th July	26th July

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved sequrities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiebling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 26.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $13,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore.
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the annual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIABLE servants can be had on short notice.

FEES AS FOLLOWS.

Local order Rs. 3.

Mofussil order Rs. 4 in advance.

ELLISON & Co.,

4120 Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—Complete TEXTILE PLANT. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4318

WANTED Two Clerks for the Regimental Office of the 18th Infantry. Must be enlist.—For full particulars apply to THE OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 18th Infantry, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Central India.

WANTED—For a good local Mill a COMPETENT MANAGER for the hosiery Department must have good knowledge and experience of the line. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4351

WANTED for a good local Mill a first class DYER and BLEACHER with full knowledge of dyeing and bleaching yarn and cloth. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects. Only experienced need apply with testimonials to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4352

WANTED—A European House Steward for the Coonoor Club, Rs. 75 monthly in arrears, with free board and lodging Must furnish Rs. 300 as Security Deposit. None but reliable men with previous experience need apply.—

Testimonials and photo to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Coonoor Club,

Coonoor.

WANTED for Colvin High School, Mahmudabad, from opening of 1916-17 session on July 8th next three teachers.

1. A. B. A., L. T., strong in English and Geography. Pay 90-5-100.

2. An F. A. or S. L. C. holding C. T. certificate. Pay 45 or according to qualifications.

3. An English knowing Persian teacher. Pay 30 per mensem.

With benefit of Provident Fund in each case.

Applications to reach THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Lucknow Division, by 20th June.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—Wanted for temporary service in Mesopotamia, a EUROPEAN SHIPS PLATER with four Chargemen used to working under him. Also two Chargemen used to working under European Shipwright Carpenter. Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,

4355 Bombay.

WANTED.—A Second-Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Sholapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 300.

Candidates who have passed the M. B. B. S. Examination need only apply to the undersigned with testimonials before the 25th June 1916. The appointment is subject to approval of Government. The candidate selected by Government will be required to undergo a nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in G. R G. D. No. 2161 of 15-3-13.

G. M. SHAH,

President,

Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office,

7th June, 1916.

4325

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY WANTED—An Assistant Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, to officiate for the permanent incumbent, who is now at the Front, with the prospect of permanency in the event of his not returning to his appointment.

Candidates must possess a registrable medical qualification and a British Diploma in public health.

No private practice will be allowed.

Applicants should state age and nationality.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials as to health and character and an authenticated copy of Diploma, should be addressed to the undersigned by the 24th June, 1916.

The successful candidate will be required to join his appointment at once, and must pass an examination by the Lower Standard in Burmese within a year should he be made permanent in his appointment.

He shall also, if made permanent, contribute to the Municipal Provident Fund.

By Order,

P. MANACKJEE,

Secretary,

Mandalay Municipality.

Mandalay, 30th May, 1916.

WANTED

WANTED—Smart and intelligent SHORTHAND-TYPIST. State speed experience and minimum salary. Apply to Box No. 913 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4345

WANTED.—MASTER, CHIEF OFFICER, and SECOND OFFICER for steamers. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 912 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4344.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with Second Language French to give tuition Apply personally to Mr. D. V. MEHTA care of Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, at 373 Hornby Road. 4361

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Gwalior State Service. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month. Applications with copies of diploma and certificates to be addressed to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,

1071 Gwalior State.

WANTED—One second-hand OIL (Kerosine) ENGINE 7 B. H. P. of good manufacture, in working order, complete with tanks pipes, etc. Apply quoting price to:—

KANAYALAL BHOLARAM,

Chalisgaon.

4326

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—MONSOON BOOTS—Waterproofed stout soles, heel plates. Any size, Rs. 5. Numerous testimonials. Apply KHURODY'S FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 4353

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Apollo Street, of household valuable furniture of Messrs. R. G. Beldock and Alex Dunn. 4360

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1,750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1099

FOR SALE.—Second-hand OVERCOATS and FROCK COATS at Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8 each at our godown, 201, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. John Roberts and Co., from the 10th to 25th instant, between 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.). Terms strictly cash.

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of Second-Hand Clothing in the East, Empire Building, Fort, P. O. Box 127, Bombay. 4297

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES—S. 10 Gents Brown Willow Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, double lined toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. A smart durable Walking Boot. Price Rs. 7/8 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—110 pairs R 78, Ladies Black Glace Kid One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/14 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,

612-8 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Flat in Cooper House, Cuffe Parade; about to be vacated by Mr. Newman Taylor. 4354

TO BE LET.—For office or residence 1st and 3rd floor Green Street, Fort.

BATLIBOI & Co.,

4358 49, Forbes Street.

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TERRACE-ROOM.—With Bath and W. C. attached: flush and Shower. E. L. and F. Lift. Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate, Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4241

NOTICES

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1916, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL-DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated, this 12th day of June, 1916.

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,

4350 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Bank, for making amendments in certain Clauses of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank as follows:—

(1) In the Clause No. 59, page 18, to substitute the words "Three" and "Ten" in places of "Five" and "Fifteen" respectively and to carry the same force and sense of "Three" and "Ten" wherever in the Memorandum and Articles of Association the words "Five" and "Fifteen" occur.

(2) In the Clause No. 61, page 19, to substitute "25" in place of "250" and also to carry the same force and sense of "25" wherever in the Memorandum and Articles of Association the figure "250" occurs.

(3) In the Clause No. 75, page 26, in the last sentence, to substitute the word "Three" in place of "Five" and also to carry the same force and sense of "Three" wherever in the Memorandum and Articles of Association the word "Five" occurs.

(4) In the Clause No. 97, page 30, in the last sentence to substitute the word "Seven" in place of "Fifteen" and also to carry the same force and sense of the word "Seven" wherever in the Memorandum and Articles of Association the word "Fifteen" occurs.

By order of the Board,

(Sd.) BALUBHAI KAHANDAS & Co.,

Agents.

Registered Office,

Old Times of India Building,

Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 4356

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT of 1913, and of the BHUPENDRA FLOUR MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BHUPENDRA FLOUR MILLS Co., Ltd., duly convened, and held at Bharat Buildings, Lahore, on 18th May, 1916, at 4 p.m., and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the same place and time on 8th June, 1916, the following resolutions were duly passed, viz:—

That in view of the heavy liability of the Company and the enormous loss still existing and some other reasons it is advisable in the opinion of the Directors to transfer the property namely the Block, Stores, Stocks, Outstandings and Cash together with Liabilities, Debentures, Loans, Advances and Miscellaneous Liabilities to Lala Harkishen Lal, the holder of 2735 shares against the total sold shares 2766 at the book value of the whole property namely Rs. 72,546-6-8 as estimated on the 30th April, 1916, and the transfer is hereby sanctioned.

2. That the price thereof be paid to the Company by the said purchaser by a Promote payable on demand and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wind up voluntarily, and that Mr. D. N. Ganguly was appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

CHAIRMAN.

Lahore, dated 10th June, 1916. 4337

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1916-17.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1916, for the supply of 4,500 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT, delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as required during the official year ending 31st March, 1917.

2. The cement to be in accordance with British standard specification, and Tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.

4. No printed Form of Tender will be issued, but intending Tenderers should tender on their own Forms or by letter.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,

General Storekeeper.

Fergusson Road,

Bombay, 13th June, 1916. 4349

KING & CO., 215, Hornby Road, Bombay, next Evans, Fraser and Co. Furniture and Frame makers. Pictures and Photos. 672

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALLARAKHIA JIVRAJ of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the properties particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said properties or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULES.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Doongri Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 195 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1236 New No. 1679 Old Survey No. 122 and New Survey No. 2694 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1065 and Street Nos. 475-477 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Govind Krishnaji and the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the North by the property of Jivrajbhai Dadha and on or towards the South by the property of Dewji Odhavji Chotani.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being in the South side of First Chinch Bunder Row and Doongri Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collecior of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1246-1249.1/1518 New Nos. 6990-6993-7272 Old Survey Nos. 112.123-124 and New Survey No. 2691 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1066 Street No. 479-93 Doongri Street B Ward No. 1067 and Street Nos. 1.4, 149-59 Doongri and Chinch Bunder Road B Ward Nos. 1068-1069 Street Nos. 5-6-495.503-149-59-319 Doongri and Chinch Bunder Road and B Ward No. 1070 (1) Street Nos. 161.163 Chinch Bunder Road and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail Gadiwalla and partly by the property of Morar Muljee on or towards the West by the Doongri Cooly Street otherwise called Bhat Bazaar on or towards the North by the first Chinch Bunder Row and on or towards the South by a Gully and partly by the property of Morarji Muljee and partly of Sewji Velji.

Bombay dated this 14th day of June 1916.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,

4359 Purchaser's Atterneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture (specially made to order), by John Roberts, Wimbridge, and others, Bicycle, Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Gas Stove, fire resisting safe etc.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 16th day of June, 1916 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street (where the furniture has been removed for sale), opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat-made and French-polished English made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge Breslauer and others, consisting of mahoganised sloping dining table for 12 persons, 12 mahoganised dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, dumb-waiter, handsome drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engraving, free-wheel bicycle, one strong made teak and blackwood cot, wash-hand table, towel horse, crockeryware, glassware, gas stove, fire-resisting safe etc., etc.

The property of R. G. Baldock, Esq., of Messrs. Beldock and Co., Ltd., and of Alex. Dunn Esq., the Architectural Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th June, 1916.

MESSRS. K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

Messrs K. A. READYMONEY & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction room at Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, furniture, jewellery, iron safes, cases of colour, velvet cases etc., such as almirahs, dumbwaiters, writing tables, office chairs, easychairs, leather sofas, curzon chairs, drawing room suits, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, three iron safes, jewellery, such as diamond and emerald roses, pearl bangles, raifuls, earrings, mohanmala, 2 cases three goda gulaby colour each of 100 lbs., 1 case faint yellow colour shikary pathan goda 100 lbs., five cases German made velvet, and one lot assorted clocks, timepiece, wall clocks with alarms etc.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th June, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-45.

BANDMANN VARIETIES! BANDMANN VARIETIES!!

NEW PROGRAMME! NEW SONGS!! NEW DANCES!!!

FROM THE LEADING LONDON THEATRES.

The Human Orchestra! **LEON ROGEE** The Human Orchestra!

The Human Orchestra! The Human Orchestra!

Re-issue of the French War Office Film

LORD KITCHENER IN PARIS

Showing the Great Soldier at the last War Conference.

LEO RENE, Light Comedian and Dancer. WALLINGFORD TATE and a Piano. TESKA HODSON, Soubrette and Dancer.

GIPSY WOOLF AND HER LONDON GIRLS

In a Gorgeous spectacular Dancing Scena. Beautiful Dancing! Superb SCENERY!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

THREE NIGHTS MORE OF THE FAMOUS FILM:

"THE GARDEN OF LIES."

Losing her memory through a motor smash during her honeymoon, a girl is separated from her Royal husband through State reasons. On medical grounds another man is substituted for the husband and she falls in love with him. The real husband, now a king, returns, but a court intrigue is the cause of his death, so the girl and the other man are left to marry one another.

"MINGLING SPIRITS":

Mother-in-law believes in spirits. When on a visit to the Newlyweds, she calls for one; and Mephistopheles, carefully coached by the young husband, appears and drives her out of the house.

The last Mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR TO-DAY'S HINDU HOLIDAY.

THE DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED BY THE GIVING OF PRIZES OF CHOCOLATES AND BOXES OF INDIAN SWEETS. EACH OF THE ENTRANCE TICKETS WILL BE MARKED WITH LETTERS A, B, C, or D. DURING THE INTERVAL ONE OF THE LETTERS WILL BE DRAWN ON THE STAGE AND THE HOLDERS OF COUNTERPARTS OF TICKETS WITH THE WINNING LETTER COULD EXCHANGE THEM FOR A BOX OF CHOCOLATES OR INDIAN SWEETS IN THE GARDEN DURING OR AT THE CLOSE OF THE SHOWS. ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR PATRONS IS SURE TO WIN A PRIZE. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PRIZES WILL BE: BOXES 45, STALLS 80, DRESS CIRCLE 25, BALCONY 40 AND GALLERY 100.

PLEASE PRESERVE THE COUNTERPARTS OF YOUR TICKETS.

Kirloskar Dramatic Co.

(RIPON THEATRE)

WILL STAGE

At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 17th June, 1916, the new Pouranic Sangit Play:

SUNDOPSUND

and

At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 18th June, 1916, the New Urdu Sangit:

TAJEWAPHA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/6 MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

INDIAN POETRY.

Speaking on Monday, May 8 before the Société Internationale de Philologie, Sciences et Beaux-Arts, at Upper Bedford Place, Mr. Harendranath Maitra said that religion, poetry, and music were a great trinity which Indians felt should never be separated. Rabindranath Tagore, for instance, wrote his own music. To understand this poet, it was necessary to understand his Indian background. In India societies were formed of small groups of people who rose with the sun and went from door to door, using the name of God, and calling people to rise and praise the Creator. Men went thus from house to house, from village to village, from one end of India to the other; and hundreds came to the meetings they called, forgetting all differences of caste and creed. All ancient nations worshipped song, and in India this worship had been preserved in unbroken tradition. The Vedic hymns and epics were still sung in India to-day in the same way and to the same tune as they were thousands of years ago. Mr. Maitra illustrated his address by English translations of the poems and stories of Rabindranath Tagore, who was, he said, both a poet and a prophet, and one of the makers of his country.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant F J Hick, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G Lambert, Engineers.
Lieutenant H Quest, Yorks and Lancs.
Lieutenant B N Rice, East Yorks.
Lieutenant J S Smith, West Yorks.
Lieutenant E V Sullivan, Medicals.
Lieutenant G Walker, Camerons.
Lieutenant P Whyatt, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant S Carver, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant N F Holder, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant C A Pocock, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant F R Coulson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant J B Coulson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant H G Guilford, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant D A Ord-Mackenzie, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W L Stone, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant L A Hartshorn, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H J Lott, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H Lethaby, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant I G Toisell, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant E Galor, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G Perkins, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R H New, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant J P. Norfolk, East Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant B J Start, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R O Sternberg, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H G Thomas, Liverpools.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The following names of British Officers appear in the 118th Casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant R M Benton, I.A.

WOUNDED.

Major M R H Crofton, R.F.A.

LORD ROSEBERY AND CHARACTER.

Lord Rosebery, speaking as Chancellor of London University on Presentation Day, said:—

"We talk of the sciences and various arts and faculties to which university life is rightly devoted, but unfortunately we have not, and I suppose we cannot, furnish a faculty of character.

"It is character that rules the world.

"What is this war but a conflict of character, a conflict between the gallant, reckless, confident Briton—always taken unawares, but always ready to make up the gap—and the cold, calculating nation of assassins, able through a whole generation to devote all their resources of science and knowledge to the preparation of a hideous conspiracy against their neighbours and the liberties of all men.

"I cannot understand how neutrals—I speak now only of European neutrals—can look with indifference on this conflict of characters, because they must know that if the British character prevails—as we know before God that it will—every neutral State will be free to follow its old developments in liberty and without attack, whereas if the Teuton—we shall shake off all relationship with that word—if the Prussian wins it will enclose Europe in a coffin with a Prussian sentinel to guard it."

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS WITHOUT ROUGE.

Ladies who dislike rouge and "make-up"—and what lady of refinement does not—often ask what they can do to restore the natural velvety bloom of childhood to faded, sallow, wrinkled cheeks. All such ladies, as well as those who now have good complexions and wish to preserve them, can realise their hearts' desire by getting their chemist to prepare a lotion composed of 2 ozs. rose water, 1 dram tincture of Benzoin, and 2 ozs. flowers of oxzoin. Before using shake thoroughly, and then apply with a soft cloth or sponge. When dry brush lightly with a soft cloth or piece of chamois leather. If you will do this whenever you go out you will be astonished at the absolutely natural and refined improvement in your appearance. This lotion is also exceptionally beneficial in relieving and preventing chapped faces and hands as well as redness due to exposure to weather. 4258

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. Seller, Samta, (Bengal). Dept. S41. 667.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

FOR the Best ICE CREAM, use

SNOW

A purely vegetable product which makes ICE CREAM smoother and firmer and also increases its volume. Prevents the formation of icy crystals. No eggs necessary.

OF ALL DEALERS.

½ lb. tins. Re. 1-7 each.

1 „ „ As. 12 „

SOLE AGENTS.

KOTHARI, SUTARIA

AND COMPANY,

Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST

OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,

Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial.

Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE

WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchonol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle .. .. „ 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle .. .. „ 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra
N.B.—When buying see the name carefully.

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAE CO.
Jumma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN

MARJORIE'S HEALTH SYRUP.

helps their growth and wards Coughs, Colds, Rickets and ting Diseases.

Get your supply to-day.

RMAN & LAURIE,

CHEMISTS,

HURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA

The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!

POST FREE ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER

Sole Agents—Stores & P 2-annas, 20, Pall S on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The depression in north-east India moves slowly into Orissa. Moderately heavy rain has fallen round it; further movement in the westerly direction is likely. The Arabian Sea monsoon strengthened in the central parts of the country but is weak in north-west. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India east, the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar; local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provincess, and west Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, the Simla Hills, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui seven inches; Kyaukpyu four; Victoria Point, Tavoy, Diamond Island, Akyab three; Bhamo one and a half; Sibsagar four; Cheerapunji one and a half; Calcutta, Saugor Island one; False Point, Ranchi three; Sambalpur, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh two; Cuttack one; Naya Dumka two; Lucknow, Dehra Dun three; Bareilly, Simla, Surat, Raipur and Marmagao one; Ratnagiri and Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in north-east Hyderabad, east Central Provinces, east Rajputana and Central India west.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 14th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.24	14.76	0.00	1.82
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.00	12.67	0.00	2.02
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.60	12.43	0.60	2.18
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.00	12.73	0.00	2.40

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th June 1916, was 29.724 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 13th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.533 Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.9 „
Dew Point	78.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.786 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	89.4 „
Minimum do	80.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	275 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.17 Inches
Total fall during month	14.69 „
Do. do. year	14.80 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0.07 „

INDIANS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

BARS OF GOLD FOUND WITH STEAMER PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 14.

The S. S. Kathiawar arrived in Rangoon from Durban on Sunday having a number of Indians returning from the Transvaal on board. The usual police and customs examinations were made and four pillows were found to contain bars and lumps of gold weighing altogether about 56 lbs. valued at over £3,600. At first no one could be found to admit the ownership of the pillows but eventually three or four deck passengers, natives of India, claimed that they had bought the gold in South Africa where they had been working in the Johannesburg area. The gold and its owners have been allowed to proceed to Calcutta by the Kathiawar.

PEPS

THE BRITISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hacking Cough, and Sore Chest. Peps reach the Lungs direct and are free from opium and harmful drugs.

Of Chemists at 1 Rupee per Bottle.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy.

30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the extreme northern and eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night in the east Punjab but still in slight defect during the day in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.37in. and Jhansi 0.55in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.13in of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in upper Sind and west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect at most stations in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 1.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in south Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.27in. Saugor 0.75in., Hoshangabad 0.15in., Amraoti 0.16in. and Raipur 1.00in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in moderate defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.24in., Ratnagiri 1.43in. Mormugao 0.96in. and Karwar 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.57in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has slightly strengthened in the Central Provinces in all probability under the influence of the depression from the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and the Konkan but has decreased in the southern half of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and south Gujarat, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces, while a few showers have occurred in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in the United Provinces, and Hyderabad and some showers elsewhere in the Deccan. A few showers may occur in Central India West and possibly in east Rajputana.

OBVERSATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of June 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	total since November to date.	Departure 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.1	72.6	57	..	0	0
Do. (13th)	97.5	80.1	35	..	0	— 0.05
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	101.1	85.6	65	..	0	— 0.15
Do. (13th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.2	85.5	61	..	0	— 0.14
Rawalpindi	95.2	80 0	55	..	1.27	0.77
Lahore	100.8	85 9	52	..	0.56	0.29
Hissar	102 6	83.2	66	..	0.83	..
Ambala	97.7	79.1	77	..	3.53	3.05
Delhi	103.0	81.0	78	..	0.55	0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.9	81.0	73	..	0.59	— 0 19
Mainpuri	93.0	77.6	95	0.37	0.78	0.59
Jhansi	95.8	75.0	80	0.55	4.35	3.74
Cawnpore	93 6	73.5	91	0.06	7.86	7.05
Allahabad	94 9	80 0	70	..	1.14	0.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.5	80.6	74	..	0	— 0.02
Karachi	88 8	82 6	83	..	0	— 0.13
Ajmer	94 6	81.4	60	..	2.65	2.25
Jaipore	100.5	82.3	51	..	0.79	0.39
Kotah	95.6	82.6	88	..	3.57	2.77
Mount Abu	82 2	66.6	85	..	1.33	0.82
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	81 5	70	..	0.40	0.01
Dwarka	90.3	82.4	78	..	0	— 0 53
Veraval	96.9	82 3	80	..	0.56	— 0.16
Rajkot	97.1	79.8	63	..	1.95	1 32
Bhavnagar Para	94.6	82.2	85	..	0.57	— 0 33
Surat	86.5	75.5	79	1.20	3.50	2.38
Ahmedabad	101.8	82 8	61	..	0.18	— 0.54
Deesa	101.7	83.3	69	..	1.37	1.26
Neemuch	88.0	76.4	72	..	3.51	2.95
Indore	86.5	73.9	84	..	2.73	0 74
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	74.5	89	0.27	3.58	2.88
Saugor	92.2	72.8	82	0.75	1.73	1.10
Hoshangabad	88.5	75.6	90	0.15	3.43	1.04
Khandaw	87.6	76.0	80	..	2.21	0.53
Akola	86.4	75.5	76	..	2.72	0 87
Amraoti	91.6	73.9	91	0.16	2.37	— 0.08
Nagpur	87.1	76.5	79	0.05	3.46	0 53
Chanda	83.3	74.6	92	0.07	2.94	0.62
Raipur	93.7	75 6	95	1.00	3.45	1.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.4	80.6	83	0.24	14.76	9 03
Ratnagiri	85.3	74.9	82	1.43	26.65	13.38
Mormugao	88.4	74.9	85	0.96	22 91	9.23
Karwar	86.8	73.4	93	0.40	21.70	2.97
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.1	71.1	76	0.00	1.82	— 0.54
Ahmednagar	88.1	70 5	65	..	3.14	0.13
Poona	86.8	72.1	74	..	2 16	0.03
Sholapur	94.0	71.7	68	..	2.80	0.10
Bijapur	92.0	71.1	68	..	3.47	1 12
Belgaum	90.2	67.3	69	0.57	2.35	— 0.08
Ahmedabad	86.3	71.5	73	0.01	3 70	1 40
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.0	75 3	69	..	3.24	1 80
Hyderabad	91.8	73.9	81	..	2 45	0.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.6	74.2	90	0.57	27 00	8.71
Calicut	79.0	73.1	93	1.40	22.26	5.61
Cochin	83 1	74.7	89	0.30	16 79	3 32
Colombo	83.4	75 3	87	0.72	5.14	0.32
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.1	78.2	73	5.01	4.66	2.46
Bellary	94.3	75.7	62	..	0.39	— 0.85
Cuddapah	99.3	82.3	58	..	0.31	— 1.14
Madras	102.8	82.9	54	0.08	1.09	0.15
Bangalore	82.3	66.5	82	..	0.60	— 1.30
Coimbatore	85.2	70.7	93	0.07	1.32	— 0 52
Trichinopoly	96.3	73.6	50	..	0.03	— 0.74
Nagapatam	97.8	79.5	76	..	0.10	— 0.44

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	14	m 10 14	28 0	14	m 3 12	15 4
Thur.	15	m 11 9	46a 26 5	15	m 4 2a	19 9
Fri.	16	m 11 5	29 1	16	m 4 1	14 6
		10 43a	26 10		4 56a	19 1
Sat	17	m 11 54	29 1	16	m 4 59	18 11
		11 37a	27 3		5 48a	18 6
		0 41a	30 3	17	m 5 39	13 8
					6 30a	18 0
Sun.	18	m 0 29	27 5	18	m 6 28	14 7
		1 26a	30 3		7 22a	17 0
Mon.	19	m 1 20	27 4	19	m 7 17	14 8
		2 2a	29 11		8 19a	17 5
Tues.	20	m 2 13	27 0	20	m 8 6	15 10
		2 52a	29 2		9 11a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 14 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m. „	7h. 17m.
„ 15 (Thursday)	6h. 1m. „	7h. 17m
„ 16 (Friday)	6h 1m. „	7h. 17m
„ 17 (Saturday)	6h 1m. „	7h. 17m.
„ 18 (Sunday)	6h. 2m. „	7h. 18m.
„ 19 (Monday)	6h. 2m. „	7h. 18m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m. „	7h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

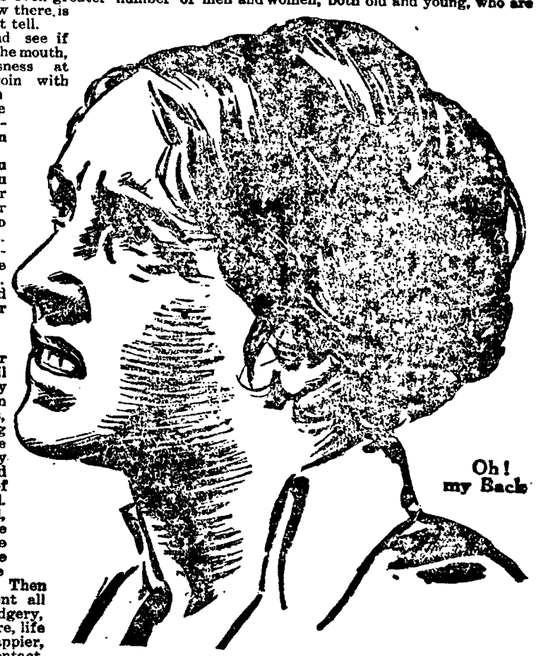
First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11·7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6·3m.; p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 13·2m. p.m.

Symptoms of a

Weak Bladder

A very common complaint with serious consequences. Thousands suffer in ignorance

It is really remarkable how many people are suffering with bladder trouble, yet do not know it. Numberless children are suffering with weak bladders, and their parents do not know it, thinking all the time that the child is naughty. This is wrong. But there is an even greater number of men and women, both old and young, who are suffering with bladder trouble. They know there is something wrong, but what it is they cannot tell.



Just read these symptoms through, and see if any of them apply to you:—Nasty taste in the mouth, bad complexion, scanty urine, restlessness at night, continual thirst, pains in the groin with a burning sensation inside, inability to retain urine (bed-wetting), stone or gravel in the bladder, too frequent desire to urinate, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, and an irritable temper.

If you have any of these symptoms you should not neglect them, because if you do you will find that instead of curing itself, your bladder trouble will get worse. It has never been known for a case of bladder disease to cure itself. It almost invariably develops. Slight pains may develop into chronic rheumatism and gout. A little darkness under the eyes may develop into dropsical swellings. Cloudy urine may develop into gravel and gravel into stone. Never neglect bladder trouble no matter how slight.

Danger in Delay.

If you are experiencing any bladder or kidney trouble of any kind do not wait until some severe and dangerous urinary or kidney complaint has obtained a foothold, but act in time—take De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and see what they will do for you. Being antiseptic and soothing, the effect on the delicate tissues is most grateful, and as they assist the kidneys in passing the uric acid poison from the system, this prolific source of bodily torture is quickly but surely removed. When the kidneys and bladder are restored, and can pass off this poison themselves, the trouble will, of course, disappear—the dragging pains will leave, the joints cease aching, and the delicate organs will become soothed in their irritated and inflamed parts. Then you really will be surprised how different all the world will seem to you. Instead of drudgery, your household duties will become a pleasure, life will be brighter—you will be brighter and happier, and so will those with whom you come in contact.

Many remedies claim to cure, and do, without doubt, give relief for a time, but the one remedy which will give you quick relief, and most probably a permanent cure, is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for when once cured by these wonderful little pills, our readers say they are cured for ever. And yet they are so gentle in action that babies may take them. They will cure you no matter how old you are.

Kidney & Bladder

De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size—strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta, Kemp & Co., Bombay, Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

"Saves Sleepless Nights and Doctors' Bills."

77, Bolton Street, Brixham,

Sirs, 16th *December*, 1914.

I feel I must write and say what Woodward's Gripe Water has been worth to me. I am a mother of four children, my oldest 13, my youngest now 3 months, and he is a happy, bonny boy. I was advised to use it for my first baby as she was a poor sickly child and before she took one bottle you could see her grow. Everyone now speaks of my baby as a fine boy. He had little convulsions when a fortnight old and I gave him a few drops of Gripe Water and he has had no attack since, and all four of my children have cut their teeth without any trouble, so I would strongly advise every mother to use Woodward's Gripe Water as it saves sleepless nights and doctors' bills.

I am, yours truly, Mrs. J. BARTLETT.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

Quickly relieves the pain and distress caused by the numerous familiar ailments of childhood.

INVALUABLE DURING TEETHING.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.

ANNAPURNA COOKER

SOLVES

The Kitchen Problem—A real BOON to the Housewife—

Illustrated Pocket-Book with descriptive matter sent FREE.

APPLY TO:—ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

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Dr. BURMAN'S

NERVINE TONIC PILLS

Are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc. etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose.

Price Re. 1/- a phial of 30 Pills. Packing & Postage Annas -/5/-

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,

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Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR,

Fida Building, 122 Princess Street,

BOMBAY.

RHEUMATISM

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF OF

Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago Pains in the joints, Mental Depression, Gravel, Anthritis, Kidney Troubles.

etc. etc. etc.

FRUCTISINE

(Made in England.)

Fructisine is 38 times more dissolvent than Lithium Urate. It is a natural Fruit Acid and is of great value for curing the above diseases and impurities of Blood, Nervous Headaches and all other Nervous diseases. Fructisine is a Boon to the Womankind and is an ideal Tonic of Incalculable value.

Try to-day. Can be had everywhere.

Sole Agents:—Balmukand Ray & Co.,

25, Esmail Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub Agents, SHROFF Bros.

Opp. Whiteaway's, BOMBAY.

GOUT & SCIATICA.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

June 14th.

Polperro — Jones — Marseilles & Boulogne

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.

Steamer Indo Maru — Tashiro — Kobe, etc.
" Quil a — Warrington — Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Amagesan Maru — for — Kobe, etc.
" Clan Macklanon — for — New York, Philadelphia, etc

*To arrive.

Wednesday, 14th June, 1916.

S. S. Kirin Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore (Eastward bound) on the 13th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 13th instant.

S. S. Totimi Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 13th instant.

S. S. Polperro :—The steamer Polperro, 2,170 tons, Captain W. Jones, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Boulogne, with a general cargo.

S. S. Indo Maru :—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Indo Maru, 3,584 tons, Captain K. Tastriro, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Singapore, Yokohama, Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Quilca :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Quilca, 4,941 tons, Captain A. F. Warrington, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Indo Maru ..... O. S. Kaisha
B. Shinkoku Maru ..... Kuchiki ..... S. O. Kaisha
D. & E. Orissa ..... Crome ..... T. M. C.
F. Bahadur ..... Hatteck ..... T. M. & C.
C. & R. Kings-Mere ..... Griffiths ..... W. & A. G. & C
F. Castlemoor ..... Jones ..... W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati, Sabarmati, Indr wati, Kaveri ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hellas ..... Berg ..... F. F. Campbell & Co
2 Mongara ..... Hamlyn ..... M. M. & Co
3 Elbora ..... M. M. & C
5 Favorita ..... Holkar ..... K. N. & Co
6 Erigona ..... M. M. & Co
8 Clan Macbrayne ..... T. & J. & Co
9 Bhandup ..... Bennett ..... T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Quilca ..... Warrington ..... M. M. & Co
14 Linga ..... M. M. & Co
16 Pirocsi ..... T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Arabia ..... Palmer ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Clan Mackinnon ..... Openshaw ..... W. & A. G. & Co
6 Nankin ..... Manley ..... P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Goa ..... J. Finlay & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda ..... M. M. & Co
Fazende Din ..... Abeo ..... Bibiji
Floozi ..... Reinel ..... B. & P. S. N. Co
Gallia ..... J. W. Muirhead
Pirahung ..... Nicol ..... T. M. & Co
Slave shoe ..... Hodge
Windrodian ..... Shepherd ..... W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 14.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 120 bales hemp, M. Gowreshanker; 95 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 15 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 12 casks Indian chutney, N. K. Jassawatha; 2 cases butter, N. K. Jassawatha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s) 110 cases garnets, G. Madhowjee & Co.

Kingmere (s) 1,990 cwts. cut copra, M. Jafferbhoy; 275 cwts. turmuric, M. Jafferbhoy; 842 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Winefredian (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co.; 32,002 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Gregna (s) 89 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 20 cwts. cassein powder, H. Carranee & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathubhai & Co.

Nankin (s) 1 cwt. ivory, A. Baldevdas; 2 cases Indian chutney, Maneckji Poonjiany & Sons; 50 cases opium, M. M. & Co.; 128 cwts. myrabolams, David Sassoon & Co.

Amagesan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayana & Co.; 500 bales cotton, C. Ibrahim & Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dosso & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 4,800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathubhai & Co.; 1,201 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 2,400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal & Co.

FOR YOKOHOMA.

Nankin (s) 1 cwt. ivory, A. Baldeodas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 1 bale cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Amagesan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Amagesan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co

IMPORTS.

June. 14.

S. S. Castlemoor from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co. :—3,780 barrels, 1 case lubricating oil, 1 case cycle parts, 1 box, 3 cases leather belting, 12 cases vaseline, 2 cases confectionery, 176 kegs, 1 drum aniline salt, 7 cases perfumed spirit, 4 cases cotton goods, 71 cases motor car and parts, 34 barrels acetate, 3 cases grapenuts, 1 bale matting, 3 cases listrine, 53 packages Fellows syrup, 12,376 boxes tinplate, 3 cases aluminium, 3 cases florida water, 28 cases Nestle's milk-food, 1 case twine, 133 cases cereals, 666 cases quaker oats, 4 cases saloe, 7 cases leather, 3 cases aluminium goods, 21 cases sodium salicitate, 10 cases salcyles acid, 2 boxes disinfectant powder, 17 cases shoes 105 cases varnish, 475 cases nails, 26 cases umbrella furniture, 100 cases absorbent cotton, 10 cases condiments, 25 drum dyes, 7 bales cotton rags, 37 cases soap, 4 boxes canned soup, 2 boxes canned olives, 16 boxes canned satsup, 15 boxes canned beans, 101 boxes canned meat, 27 boxes glyes thymoline, 45 cases black lead, 35 boxes pickles, 48 cases, 354 boxes clocks, 80 bags starch, 99 cases oilcloth, 44 cases auto accessories, 8 barrels, 30 cases grease, 152 cases paper, 371 cases medicine.

S. S. Arabia from London, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co. :—3 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes gold coins, 8 cases tyres, 12 cases boots and shoes, 2 cases sticks, 1 case motor car, 200 cases brandy and rum, 100 cases rum, 507 cases gin, 580 cases geneva, 118 cases earthenware, 1,225 cases brandy, 200 bags almonds, 3 cases medicine, 1 case cycle, 44 casks ivory, 300 casks china clay, 1,500 casks cement, 4 casks copper nails, 6 cases galamonial, 20 cases yellow metal sheeting, 40 kegs, 1 case grease, 1 case paint, 1 case nitrate of silver, 124 casks fireclay, 40 casks sperm oil, 22 cases cocoa, 17 cases "O" stores, 42 cases provisions, 18 bales buffalo pickers, 3 bales leather buffers, 220 cases biscuits, 10 cases bason, 15

(Continued in column 2.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	400
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans	8.39— 3
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.6 —18
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
July	12.74— 1
Oct.	12.88— 1
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
July	12.60— 2
Oct.	12.60— 2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14th.

Total Imports	49,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price
June	8.11
June-July	8.07
July-Aug.	8.03
Aug.-Sept.	7.96
Sept.-Oct.	7.88
Oct.-Nov.	7.80
Nov.-Dec.	7.75
Dec.-Jan.	7.72
Jan.-Feb.	7.70
Feb.-Mar.	7.69
Mar.-Apl.	7.68
Apl.-May	7.67
May-June	7.66
June-July	7.65

Prices up one l four points lower all roun..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

Months.	To-day's closing prior.	
June	8.15	
June-July	8.11	
July-Aug.	8.07	+1
Aug.-Sept.	8.00	
Sept.-Oct.	7.92	
Oct.-Nov.	7.84	Unchgd.
Nov.-Dec.	7.79	+1
Dec.-Jan.	7.76	
Jan.-Feb.	7.74	
Feb.-March	7.73	
March-April	7.72	Unchgd.
April-May	7.71	
May-June	7.70	
June-July	7.69	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.48— 5
November	11.25+ 3
January	11.07— 1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.20	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	6.35	
" " Fine	6.50	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.50	
" " Fine	6.80	
" Broach Good	8.00	
" " Fully Good	8.15	
" " Fine	8.30	
" Scinde Good	6.15	
" " Fully Good	6.30	
" " Fine	6.45	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool June 13th.

Cloth :—Flat—Semi holiday feeling—Indian demand wretched.

Yarn :—Firm—Restricted.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York July	12.69—10
Futures at New York October	12.88—10
Spot Cotton at New York	12.80—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.03+6 mutilated
Futures at New Orleans July	12.56—9
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ber	12.66—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75½
Silver Commercial Bars	63½—1
Received mutelated.	

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	30½—½

Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian Selling. Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" 6 "	5½ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½ o/o	61½+¼
Rupee Paper 3½ o/o	53—¼ nominal
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80½ unchgd.
Government Securities 3 o/o	69½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.16 unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, June 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£90½ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 13th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June. Nominal	63/9 unchgd.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rozario Santa Fe—74 lbs. June. Sellers	56/6 unchgd.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian April. Sellers	65 unchgd.
Victorian. April Sellers	67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. June-July. Sellers	49/6—6d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship June-July. Sellers	62 unchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. Sellers	63—3d.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. London. Sellers	72 unchgd.
Toria Rapeseed :—June-July. Sellers	63/6+6d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nominal	70/6 unchgd.
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	69

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull. Sellers	13/0/0 unchgd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£143
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£121
Copper Braziers	£183
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	60—5 (?)
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£27/10/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	6/4/6

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubbers fine hard cure June-July	9/9 unchgd.
Plantation First Lat x Crepe July. 2/7½ to 2/7½	unchgd.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The opium sale of Tuesday realised Rs. 22,88,775.

(Continued from column 1.)

cases hams, 24 cases confectionery, 320 cases cheese, 29 cases hams and cheese, 20 cases bacon and cheese, 1 case spectacles, 5 cases woollen goods, 23 cases, 25 bales cotton goods, 22 cases cigarettes, 2 cases sewing cotton thread, 3 cases preserves, 92 cases tallow, 20 cases tobacco, 2 casks crystals, 4 cases saffron, 4 cases perfermery, 25 cases champagne, 1 box pearls, 23 cases silk and cotton goods, 46 cases mixed tissue, 1 case umbrella furniture, 1 case rubert de herbs, 2 cases goggles, 10 cases tinctored herbs.

HIGH CLASS
BEDSTEADS
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS
A visit to my SHOW ROOMS
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD
WILL SAVE YOUR TIME AND MONEY.
L. ROYSAMPAT.
OFFICE :
70, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 14.

The market to-day ruled quiet but steady. Some business was done in July Akolas, but nothing else of any importance was reported.

Owing to the advance in up-country markets stapled styles were only offered very sparingly.

Ready Cotton was only in moderate demand. We quote :—

Fine Akola July 257.
Fine Akola September, 262.
Fully Good Bengal January, 224.
Good Broach April 287½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	288 Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	224	.. Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	229	..	.. July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Ringanghat	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	227	..	.. July 1916.
Do.	261	..	.. Sep. "
Do.	263	..	.. Jan. 1917
G. Broach	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	302 June July'16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	313 "
H. G. Compta	..	..	332 "
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	300 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co. Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	224	.. 25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
	238	223	216	.. Ready & July
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	220	210	.. Ready
	..	248	234	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	246	..	.. July
	..	253	..	.. 25 Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	248 Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	276 Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	205	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	285	..	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Comra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	258	250	.. Ready & July
Akola Kghm.	..	263	..	.. Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	265	..	.. 25 Jan 1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	258	250	.. Ready
	..	266	..	.. July
Dharwar gaum	..	261	253	.. Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	259	..	.. July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	.. Ready
	..	262	..	.. July
Nagpore	..	270	262	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	268	..	.. July
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	270	262	.. Ready
	..	269	..	.. July
Broach (M.G.)	..	285	281	.. Ready
	..	283	..	.. July
	..	..	..	288 24th April 17.
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	334 Ready
	..	..	..	328 June/July
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	248	234	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	316 Ready
	..	..	..	310 June/July
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	306 Ready
	..	..	..	303 June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	314 Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	302 June/July
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	336 Ready
	..	..	..	332 June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th June 1916 :—

Cotton	5,206 Bales.
Wheat	6,490 cwts.
Linseed	15,799 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	8 "
Ginjellyseed	152 "
Groundnuts	1,261 "
Castorseed	6,212 "
Rice	2,120 "
Myrabollams	1,406 "
Cottonseed	362 "
Gram	879 "
Joowar	1,362 "
Barley	2,827 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 14th—5 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	30 0 0	5 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	34 0 0	5 13 8
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	33 0 0	5 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	5 15 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 0 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 5 0	7 11 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 3 6	6 14 0
Groundnuts	41 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	5 13 0	September
Linseed May-Sept.	6 5 9	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-1-6, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

T. T. Ready	1s. 4	1.16d.
	to 1s. 4	1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4	3.32d.
	to 1s. 4	1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4	1.16d. Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3/8d.

Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Aug.
Do. 6 m.s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	19½.
60 d.s Hongkong	154.
Do. Shanghai	211
Do. Yokohama	154.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	15-12-0
Silver Ready ex.duty	75-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 14.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood a bit easy to-day with a restricted business.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak but subsequently improved and closed firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 488½, Standards at Rs. 1,220, Madhavji at Rs. 1,430, Centrals at Rs. 2,145 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,655.

Indore Malwas declined to Rs. 316½, Crescent to Rs. 126½, Currimbhai to Rs. 251½ and Indian Bleachings to Rs. 162½.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 635.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 270 and New Great Easterns to Rs. 177½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 70.

Indian Cement Co. shares declined to Rs. 215.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 260.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 20.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between the rates varying from Rs. 175 to Rs. 180. Deferred opened at Rs. 68½ declined to Rs. 67½ but before close moved upto Rs. 69½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,317½.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,560.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent Terminable Loan declined to Rs. 97.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 92½.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th June, 1916.			
G. I. P. Rly.	..	17,76,900	2,10,44,045
A. D. C. Rly.	..	70,100	6,59,457
B. K. Rly.	..	4,800	50,580
C. B. Rly.	..	11,000	1,16,017
	Total ..	18,62,800	2,18,70,099
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th June, 1915.			
G. I. P. Rly.	..	14,20,834	1,78,70,328
A. D. C. Rly.	..	50,289	5,34,804
B. K. Rly.	..	4,288	23,823
C. B. Rly.	..	7,430	52,430
	Total ..	14,82,821	1,84,87,169
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly. ..	+3,56,066	+31,73,733
	A. D. C. Rly. ..	+811	+1,24
	B. K. Rly. ..	+482	+20
	C. B. Rly. ..	+3,570	+63,597

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th June, 1916.	11,100	1,2 ,306
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th June, 1915 ..	5,846	69,104
Increase or Decrease ..	+5,254	+54,202

Chond Saramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 10th June, 1916 ..	1,800	28,798
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th June, 1915 ..	1,387	20,035
Increase or Decrease ..	+413	+3,7 3

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1916

CASEMENT TRIAL.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE FROM AMERICA

As has already been reported true Bills were returned against Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Julian Bailey by the Grand Jury in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, London, on May 25 and the date of the trial was fixed for June 26.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading) said that it was very rare in modern times that a grand jury had been summoned in that court, or anywhere else in England, to deal with a charge of high treason, which was among the gravest known in English law. The indictment against Casement charged him with high treason outside the Realm, viz., in the Empire of Germany.

Referring to the case of Bailey, the Lord Chief Justice said that there were two charges against him. One was that he forsook his duty and joined the forces of the enemy, and the other that he took part in a hostile expedition equipped by the King's enemies.

Seventy-five jurors were summoned, but only twenty-three were called upon.

Mr. Artemus Jones, on behalf of Casement, applied that the trial should not be before the first week in July. He said that Casement desired to obtain certain evidence from America, and also from Ireland. The American Attorney was cabled to bring over certain documents, but he could not arrive before June 4.

The Lord Chief Justice said that at present there was no indication of evidence being required from America. He must know that there was really some ground for the application.

Mr. Jones said he was afraid that it would be impossible to say more without disclosing what the defence might be.

Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing *food beverage* may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half fresh'y made tea, etc., its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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May 1

Break Down That Wall

of glorious self confidence—the pleasant illusion that you are doing well-enough without the aid of an Ally,

that denies your business the full growth which should be its by right, and do as the Americans do—get the Outside Point of View It is this American tendency that makes them the most inventive and successful nation in the world.

Living too close to one's business naturally makes one overlook its possibilities of development ; we are usually indifferent to what we see every day. Many a father has been blind to the peculiar genius of his own children. Many a mother, even, has not really understood her own daughter and the first real appreciation that the girl received has come from some sympathetic Outsider.

What may seem small to you may appear big to the Professional Outsider ; it is invariably the new-comer who looks, wonders, experiments and invents. Hence Small Improvements come from within ; Great Improvements come from without.

My co-operation is yours, it belongs to you and I want you to have it and once you get it, you surely will enjoy it. Why not make me your Ally ?

What America has done, India can do.

R. V. KAIKINI,
Sales Scout & Ads Help.
"Bigger-Better-Business."
3, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. (3)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th of Jeth Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 13th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 8th of Deh, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon, June 16.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m., Sunset, 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 16.

Mails for Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Bunder Abas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 18.

Zarthost-no-Diso, Parsi Holiday.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

KOHYAR.—Shakarbai, daughter of the late Mr. Nassarwanji Khursedji Kohyar, and a cousin of Mr. Dosabhai Framji Wadia, Solicitor, age 41, Bandra, D'Monte Street, June 12.

SURVEYOR.—Khansaheb Ratanji Dhunjibhoy, age 84, Wellington Street, Marine Lines, June 13.

MADON.—Sorabji Edulji Madon, age 24, Lala House, Lamington Road, June 14, funeral this morning, 8 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant R. A. Spence, Offg. Commandant.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting.) June 15.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following dates of the ensuing week:—

Fort Contingent.—Rendezvous Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

Morning, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 7 a.m.

Evening, Thursday, the 15th instant at 6.15 p.m.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, June 14.

519. Parades.—"A" Coy. at Headquarters on Friday the 16th instant, at 7-30 a.m. All members should attend for allotment, to Sections etc., for the season. Dress, Drill order, Shirts and Shorts.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Dress, Uniform.

Recruits at Headquarters on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

"G" Coy. (Sholapur) on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

520. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

521. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5.30 p.m. until further order.

There are still a few vacancies for buglers Members wishing to join should send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

522. Range.—The Musketry range at Poona will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders, commencing from Saturday 17th instant. Members wishing to fire, should submit their names to Headquarter office two days beforehand.

523. Clothing.—Field Service caps have now been received and may be obtained from the Stores on payment of Re. 1-4 each.

524. Meeting.—A meeting of the members of the Corps will be held at Headquarters Poona on Friday, 16th instant, at 6.30 p.m.

Subjects for discussion.

1. The formation of a Miniature Rifle Club.
2. The formation of a Sub Centre of the St John Ambulance Association for the Corps.

525. Drill and Instruction.—Officers N. C. O.'s and volunteers who are desirous of undergoing a course of instruction in Physical training should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

526. Active Service.—Volunteers are required to proceed on service as reinforcements to Volunteer Maxim Gun Company, those desirous of joining for this purpose should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. High B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—The White Czar	Lotter
Overture.—The Golden Yyre	Hermann
Valse.—Phryne	Zulueta.
Selection.—The Merry Widow	Lehar
Intermezzo.—Secrets	Ancliffe.
Melodies from the Revue.—To-night's the Night	Rubens
Patrol.—The Coon's Patrol	Lotter.

MARATHA STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The opening meeting of the Second Sessions will be held on Sunday, the 18th of June, in the Chunabhatti Municipal Marathi School, Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRE IN A GODOWN.

Yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock a case of matches which was stored in a godown, situate at Chimna Cross Road, caught fire spontaneously, and the fire thence spread to the surrounding goods. It was, however, put out without the aid of fire engines. The damage which was covered by insurance is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

While Mr. J. D. F. Gazal, Chief Inspector of Factories, was motoring along Bhendy Bazar Road, a ten year old Mahomedan boy named Chotu Khamisa, when trying to cross the road came in front of the car and was knocked down. The boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he has been detained.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The Mail steamer Salsette will not sail till Tuesday the 20th instant the next Home. Bound English Mail, including parcels, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday, the 19th June. A supplemental despatch, consisting only of unregistered and registered letters will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on the 20th instant.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In May last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,383. Among them the number of new admissions was 359, of whom 240 were males 56 were females and 57 children. The average daily attendance was 77.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were four attacks and three deaths from plague and four attacks and two deaths from small-pox on Tuesday. Market and Kumbharwada reported one attack and one death from plague each and Sewri two attacks and one death. The total mortality from all causes was 77 against 61 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 76 on that of 1914. Of the 1748 rats caught, 23 were found infected.

BOMBAY S P. C. A.

The Report of the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals for May, 1916, states that the agents of the Society prosecuted in all 443 cases involving cruelty to 1,106 animals. Of this total fines were imposed by magistrates in 179 cases for cruelty and in 158 cases for overloading. In 92 cases the animals were sent with fine to the hospital. Fourteen cases were warned and discharged. In addition to 290 animals and birds on the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital roll, 383 animals and birds were admitted as patients during the month. Of the total, 247 were discharged cured, 80 left uncured, 17 died, while 329 were still under treatment at the end of the month. 63 animals and birds were also treated as out-patients and 143 others were treated by the Society's inspectors as out-patients at the Society's dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 97,560-7-1; Sir Mahmod Yusuf, Kt., Rs. 100; Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Company (Muccadum Dept.), Rs. 50; The workmen of the Emperor Edward Spg. and Mfg. Coy., Ltd., through Mr. Pirosha D. Powalla, Rs. 45; Shah Javerchand Dayabhai, through Bai Jekorbai, Rs. 25; Manekji Hormasji Mody Esquire Treasurer, Chapter Independence No. 183, S. C., Rs. 25; Thakar Jethabhai Govindjee Esquire, Rs. 25; G. S. Mulgaykar Esquire Secretary, Lodge Aryan No. 1709, E. C., Rs. 25; Merwanjee Cawasji Damanwalla Esquire in memory of his Son's fourth Birthday, Rs. 20; Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, Rs. 15-4; In sacred memory of the late Mr. Eduljee Merwanji Dubash, Rs. 15; Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya Esquire, Rs. 10; Mulji Damodar Esquire, Rs. 10; Gordhandas Karsandas Esquire, Rs. 10; M. N. Choksi Esquire, (Baroda), Rs. 10; Messrs. Shanti Brothers, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian Lady, Rs. 10; Mrs. G. M. Trivedi, Rs. 10; Mrs. Nandgavri Hiralal Saraiya, Rs. 10; Some of the teachers of the Secondary Training College, Bombay through Mr. B. J. G. Shastri in honour of their visit to the school, Rs. 5; Bai Pushpavati, through Mr. Maganlal B. Kaji, Rs. 6; Mohanlal Mulshankar Bhatt, Esquire, Rs. 5-12; and sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 79-14; Total, Rs. 98,085-5-1.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF TRUST IN RESPECT OF A BICYCLE.

JUVENILE OFFENDER FLOGGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman, charged Babu Gana, a lad, in the employ of Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a bicycle. It appeared from the evidence that on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Browne left Bombay for Mahableshwar, leaving the cycle in the accused's charge. He returned from Mahableshwar on the 1st instant and on the 10th he asked for the cycle, when he found that it had been pledged by the accused with a Marwari for Rs. 15. The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Browne stated to the Court that he believed this was the lad's first offence and that therefore the ends of justice would be met by a good flogging. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive eight stripes.

THEFT OF A MILKMAN'S PURSE.

CULPRIT CAUGHT RED-HANDED AND SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector R. S. Karnik charged Narayan Bapu with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 27, belonging to Ramnath, a milkman. It appeared from the evidence that about 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the complainant was having a bath under a water tap on the Esplanade maidan, leaving his clothes on the railing near by. Three men, including the accused, came to him, and one of them bought some milk from him. The complainant then heard a noise and turning round saw the accused running away. He found the purse missing and chased and seized the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—1916.

THE RADIANT C. C.

June 18—XVI Stars Cricket Club.
June 25—Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club.
July 2—Bandra Union Cricket Club.
July 9—Prabhu Young Cricketers.
July 16—New Sporting Club.
July 23—Arya Bandhu Cricket Club.
July 30—Imperial Cricket Club.
August 5—Graduates v. Non-graduates.
August 6—Bombay Young Cricketers.
August 12—New Century Cricket Club
August 20—Bombay Telugu Cricket Club.
August 26—Presidency Cricket Club.
August 27—New Hindoo Cricket Club.
September 3—Sion Union Cricket Club.
September 11—Deccan Gymkhana.
September 30—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

June 24—B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C.
July 1—Islam Gymkhana.
July 8—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 15—Times of India C. C.
July 22—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
July 29—Bombay Young Cricketers.
August 1—Chitrapur Cricket Club.
August 5—Parsee Gymkhana.
August 12—Friends Union C. C.
August 19—Gowd Saraswat C. C.
August 26—Fort Vijay C. C.
September 2—Bombay Gymkhana.
September 9—St. Xavier's College.
September 23—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
September 30—Persian Cricket Club.
October 7—Y. M. C. A. C. C.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INTENTIONALLY GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DARUWALLA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR (LALLUBHAI PRAGJI—complainant.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

This was a prosecution instituted against the accused Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwalla for making a false charge and intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding under sections 211 and 178, I. P. C., on a sanction granted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 195, I. P. C., on the 9th October 1914.

The accused was found guilty by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay and sentenced to six months' and a day's imprisonment on each of the charges, the sentence to run concurrently and the imprisonment to be simple.

The case for the prosecution was that one Sonabai Panthaki wanted to buy a motor car for her son Cowasji to ply the same for hire as a taxi but as she had not the money for the purpose she approached one Peshotan Rustomji Bamji with the request to negotiate a loan for Rs. 5,000 for her. Bamji saw the accused on the matter and the latter went to the complainant Lallubhai Pragji, of Lallubhai Pragji and Brothers, for a loan on behalf of Sonabai. An arrangement was arrived at whereby the complainant gave a cheque for Rs. 8,000 after securing ten "hundis" for Rs 800 each jointly signed by the parties receiving the monies. Sonabai purchased car No. 1295 and plied the same for hire. The first two hundis were paid to the complainant through the accused. Then the car was damaged owing to an accident and it required some repairs to be effected. Sonabai had not the money for the purpose and so a further loan of Rs. 1,000 was secured from the complainant. It then transpired that Sonabai had purchased the car from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir but had not paid him in full and that there was a balance of Rs. 2,100 still due on the transaction, in consequence of which Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had taken the car back into his own possession. Complainant became apprehensive about his money and took the accused to task for landing him into this muddle. Then the car was taken back from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir after paying him Rs. 2,100. The charge of the car and its accessories was taken by the accused and the same was transferred in the books of the Commissioner of Police in the name of the accused. Afterwards the car was advertised for sale and the accused and his brothers borrowed a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the Indian Finance Corporation. And subsequently to this accused borrowed monies from the complainant on various occasions and as the same were not paid, complainant filed suits in the Small Causes Court. The suits came on for hearing on the 25th November 1913 and on the same day accused filed his information against the present complainant before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging the complainant under sections 403 and 406 I. P. C. in respect of Rs. 5,700, the value of the motor car. The accused alleged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate that car No. 1295 belonged to him and that complainant Lallubhai had sold it on his account, had received from the purchasers Rs. 5,700 on behalf and had misappropriated the same. The Chief Presidency Magistrate after hearing the evidence disbelieved the complaint made before him, acquitted Lallubhai and granted sanction to prosecute Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwalla under sections 211 and 193 I. P. Code.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. and Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. Mr. Weldon with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the complainant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

17-16-1163-15.—Payne and Co., Hassanally Adamji Masalawala & ors, *v.* Mahomedally Adamji Peerphoy and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

230-16.—M. B. Chothia, Bhicaji Mulchand & Co., *v.* Punamchand Bickchand & anr, G H Dalal, Pandia & Co.

1414-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Aishabibi, widow, *v.* Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

590-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bai Nandyavri, widow, *v.* Sher Mahomed Bhimji Sajan.

791-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakhchand Govindram, a firm, *v.* Messrs. Ganeshdas Bahadurmal, a firm, Motichand & D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1088-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Nihalchand Gurmukhrai, *v.* Gokalchand Bhagwandas & ors, Malvi H M & R.

LONG CAUSES.

1106-15.—Captain and V. Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, *v.* J Perojsha & Co., a firm, Wadia G and Co.

1338-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd, in Liqn, *v.* Krishnarao Anant Joshi, G B Pandia.

984-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, *v.* Mungtooram Premraj, Malvi H M & R.

365-14.—Tyabjee D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab, *v.* Bai Rahmobai, widow and ors, Chitnis M and K, Mulji and Th.

1255-15.—Sabnis and G, Dubibai, widow, *v.* Mahadeo Dharma Patel & ors, Smethan B & Co.

1257-15.—Payne & Co., S Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hasan, a firm, *v.* S Nasseruddin & Co., a firm, Ard H D & Co.

S C Ct 778-20097-15.—Payne & Co., Haji Valli Mahomed Sulleman, & anr, *v.* Marwadi Radhakinon Mandlal, Soondderdas & Co.

1276-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nowroji Kavasji Ghorkhodoo, *v.* Ardesir Cawasji Patel, Mulla & Mulla.

1289-15.—Dikshit D & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, *v.* Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jh N & S, Dik D & Co.

1449-15.—Nanu H & Co., Sarbai, widow, & ors, *v.* Joosab Hamed & ors, Khandrao L & M.

1422-15-15.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation), *v.* Vishwanath Keshav Salvekar, Judh & Solomon.

1472-15.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Markandrai & Co., a firm, *v.* Bhailal Harilal, Amin & Desai.

24-16.—Crawford B & Co., Lala Kashiram *v.* Jacques Hurlimann, Captain & V.

1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm, *v.* Sawae Tepchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1453-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Arjun Khimji & Co., a firm, *v.* Ramchander Doongersidas, a firm, Patel & Ez.

1461-15.—Merwanji K & Co., The State of Cambay, *v.* Dulabhdas Ruttonji Mistry, Edg G W & Co.

1477-15.—Maneklal & Co., Bai Stantok, widow, *v.* Chunilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & Co.

1480-15.—Crawford B & Co., Thomas Carusou, *v.* E. D. Sassoon & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

2-16.—Payne & Co., Nowroji Dhunjibhai Daruwalla, & anr, *v.* Jehangir Dossabhoy Randeria, & ors, Shroff D & L, Matu J & M.

1464-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Abdul Latiff Haji Latiff Parekh, *v.* Karsondas Ladha, Nadirsha & D.

42-16.—Nadersha & D, Pirojbai Dossabhoy, *v.* Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ard H D & Co., Mer K & Co.

12-16.—Motichand & D, Bhabhutmal Sardarmal, & anr, *v.* Rustomji Ardesir Cooper, Mulla & Mulla.

16-16.—Pocha & Co., Nazerally Shamsuden Khaja *v.* Hoosein Mahomed Hayat, Bhai K & G.

25-16.—Dubash & Co., Shah Dhunrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, *v.* Bai Ratanbai, widow, Wadia G & Co.

107-16.—Judah & S, Pandurang Balchrishna Pathak, *v.* Vinayeck Pandurang Gothaskar & anr, Khand L & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

412-16—Captain and V, Chimandas Fatechand a firm *v* Yeshwant Narayen Tipnis and ors.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE (IN COURT).

1294-14.—Mans H M & Co., Dwarkadas Naranji *v.* Vallabhdas Kallianji & ors, Edg G W & Co., Hiralal & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

543-16.—Mulji & Tha, Purshotamdas Killabhai & anr, *v.* Kamalabai, Patell & Ez. Part heard.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

417-16.—Payne and Co., Ramdas Cursondas, a firm, *v.* Jetharam Nathuram a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

UNDEFINED NEW LONG CAUSE.
SHORT CAUSES.

6-16—Vachha and Co, Messrs Daluram Mangalchand a firm *v* Saheosing Munibhai and ors.

19-16—Vachha and Co, Keshowji Judowji and Co a firm *v* Gorebai widow and ors.

40-16—N C Dalal, Dharamsey Purshotam and anr *v* Bai Samrat widow.

60-16—Tyabji D and Co, Chellaji Shankerji a firm *v* Moolchand Hazarimal and ors.

187-16—Surajmal and Co, Ramji Gopalji *v* Shivji Hirji and anr.

243-16—In person (a pauper) Teokaram Raghoo Bhoir *v* Sonabai widow.

302-16—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay *v* Bawa Gopaldas Guru Bhagwandas and ors.

324-16—Madh K and Ch, Vanmali Shamji *v* Vasil N Lang and ors.

415-16—Captain and V, Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein *v* Pauling and Co, Limited.

421-16—Edg G W and Co, The Swan Mills Ltd and anr *v* Dwarkadas Naranji and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1154-14.—Wadia G and Co, Pirojbai Pestonji Powalla and ors *v* Cooverbai Dorabji Powalla and ors, Payne and Co, Part heard.

776-15.—Khand L & M, Nawaballi Amerkhan *v.* Vazerkhan Amirkhan & ors, Amin & D. Part heard, by D N 17-2-16.

177-15.—Payne and Co., Jetha Dewji & Co., a firm, *v.* Kishandas Ramchandra, a firm, Motichand and D.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, *v.* Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch, Mirza M [illegible]

155-11.—Kanga & S, Pandharinath Madonji, *v.* Rajaram Tukaram and anr, Mans H M & Co.

553-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, *v.* The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Bhaishanker K & G.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, *v.* Gulabchand Vanva & ors Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, *v.* Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, *v.* Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

163-16.—Payne and Co., Khenstbai, widow and anr, *v.* Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

187-15—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi *v* Hassanali Tyaballi and anr, Payne and Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, *v.* Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

1066-15.—Unwalla P & P, Dewoobai, widow, *v.* Tarabai, widow, & anr, Mulji and Th, Un P & P.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN RUBBER PLANTATION.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT SHOT DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 14.

Mr. P. Mccaller, an assistant in the Kyoungkadat Rubber Plantations, Moulmein, was murdered on Saturday. He and his wife were seated together in their bungalow, when a number of shots were fired through the window killing Mr. Mccaller instantaneously. No clue has been discovered of the murderers. The deceased was buried with military honours. The occurrence is a mystery as the deceased, who was very popular, could not be said to have been the victim of any grudge.

(Continued in Column 6.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following list of successful candidates was published yesterday:—

FIRST CLASS HONOURS.

Adhikari, N. S.; Ghuse, G. S.; Vora, L. A.; Khatri, U. A.; Pereira, W. E.; Ribeiro, F.; Soares, A; Junnarkar, S. B.; Patil, T. M.; Aga, D. C.; Beri, S. G.; Vakil, C. N.; Pandit, S. V.; Patwardhan, S. P.; Shah, G. R.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS.

Desai, N. R.; Divakar, R. R.; Gunjikar, B. G.; Padukone, R. G.; Sathe, R. D.; Agashe, Y. R.; Akut, P. A.; Amin, J. L.; Bhagwat, N. P.; Buddhev, N. M.; Damle, B. R.; Dave, D. D.; Dave, K. V.; Desai, C. G.; Desai, C. B.; Deshpande, V. B.; Dolakia, V. R.; Doshi, H. K.; Guttal, Ghandi, G. D.; Ghorpada, S. M.; Gode, P. K.; Guttal, G. G.; Jhaveri, M. B.; Joshi, V. K.; Kaji, M. C.; Kalgaonkar, S. L.; Kshirsagar, V. H.; Kulkarni, K. P.; Majmudar, M. G.; Marathe, K. V.; Pancholi, C. M.; Pandya, G. L.; Patel, R. U.; Patwardhan, C. H.; Phadnis, V. B.; Rege, R. A.; Sane, G. K.; Shah, S. G.; Tambe, D. V.; Trivedi, K. S.; Bharia, R. H.; Nanavati, M. B.; Abro, R. M.; Advani, G. P.; Ajwani, P. C.; Baluch, A. M.; Baluch, N. B.; Barakzai, M. J. F.; Dastur, D. P.; Irani, M. S.; Kozi, A. F.; Mutilbani, F. M.; Nemazi, M. K.; Patel, D. J.; Banatvala, C. J.; *Benjamin, L. V.*; Cursetjee, A. C. M.; Mehta, J. S.; Mehta, V. M.; Talpade, K. N; Kumana, H. E.; Agashe, S. K.; Bhagwat, K. S.; Bhatt, L. N.; Desai, H. C.; Gaitonde, V. M.; Joshi, N. V.; Kelavkar, Y. K.; Mahajan, V. K.; Shah, A. J.; Choksi, G. K.; Desai, P. B.; Dixit, N. K.; Harnhalli, A. S.; Kapadia, P. K.; Karnik, R. R.; Kirpalani, B. K.; Limaye, J. A.; Motwani, M. M.; Parekh, S. P.; Parikh, C. P.; Patel, C. S.; Ponda, P. P.; *Raymond Ethel*; Shelat, N. M.; Shukla, T. H.; Sipahimalani, K. P.; Talati, R. M.; Thakore, D. S.; Trivedi, A. A.; Trivedi, R. V.; Varma, J. N.; Wandrekar, D. N.; Chavan, A. V.; Desai, R. M.; Mulgaokar, K. V.; Nadgir, N. B.; Shah, A. G.; Vakil, S. N.; Wania, P. J.; Avasare, M. D.; Bodas, D. K.; Bongale, M. M.; Chandratreya, V. L.; Desai, C. M.; Desai, M. D.; Gangolli, D. M.; Ghandhy, J. J.; Ghate, G. M.; Goldsmith, D. C.; Kabraji, K. J.; Kanetkar, N. G.; Kharegat, C. M.; Limaye, D. V.; Mehta, B. P.; Mundle, M. S.; Nadkar, N. G.; Nemlekar, D. G.; Pandya, V. K.; Patel, L. V.; Patva, K. T.; Vartak, Y. V.; Desai, K. S.; Edibam, D. R.; Ezekiel, M.; Gupte, V. M.

PASS.

Bapat, Y. V.; Durve, S. Y.; Gharpure, S. R.; *Kelkar, Venubai*; Mehta, N. P.; Pandit, B. G.; Parikh, J. L.; Shah, H. M.; Adake, D. G.; Bhatt, T. M.; Chhaya, S. J.; Dighe, G. R.; Dikshit, S. D.; Pozdar, Y. M.; Gandhi, J. V.; Joshi, A. B.; Joshi, M. N.; Joshi, S. N.; Juvekar, G. V.; Konnur, H. B.; Kulkarni, S. R.; Maydev, V. G.; Navalkar, S. N.; Nayak, U. V.; Pandya, S. B.; Pawaskar, S. L.; Purohit, K. G.; Rege, Y. V.; Sandhe, P. N.; Shah, H. A.; Shah, N. V.; Upadhye, R. M.; Vipat, R. L.; Aigaonkar, M. D.; Apte, P. M.; Barve, B. M.; Bhatt, B. V.; Bhide, A. B.; Brahmadande, V. A.; Chavan, V. G.; Chiplunkar, K. M.; Chitre, S. K.; Damle, G. D.; Dave, B. K.; Dave, H. J.; Dave, J. B.; Dave, P. G.; Desai, B. C.; Desai, G. M.; Desai, J. K.; Deshmukh, A. T.; Devdhar, N. C.; Dharap, D. V.; Dudhmande, R. G.; Gadgil, C. K.; Godbole, G. V.; Gokhale, N. G.; Gokhale, V. B.; Gujar, J. M.; Jhaveri, R. K.; Jog, M. G.; Joglekar, G. S.; Joglekar, G. G.; Joglekar, H. S.; Joshi, D. P.; Joshi, G. R.; Joshirao, D. G.; Jothady, D. M.; Kapadia, H. B.; Kapadia, M. D.; Kirtane, B. M.; Kothawale, G. V.; Kulkarni, H. V.; Kulkarni, S. K.; Kulkarni, V. K.; Kunte, B. P.; Lele, P. B.; Madiwale, S. N.; Mahajan, G. V.; Malthankar, S. A.; Mandavia, G. J.; Mande, A. B.; Mantri, K. T.; Marathe, D. D.; Masur, H. G.; Mehta, C. D.; Modi, R. M.; Mulay, P. G.; Nadkarni, K. V.; Nagarseth, V. R.; Nerurkur, G. V.; Oza, D. L.; Parikh, R. N.; Patel, C. P.; Pendharkar, D. N.; Potdar, V. A.; Ranadive, S. D.; Shah, C. D.; Shah, M. C.; Shah, S. G.; Sheth, G. C.; Shinde, R. G.; Sindgikar, N. R.; Takalkar, A. B.; Tamhane, S. B.; Upadhye, V. N.; Vaidya, R. B.; Vaidya, V. G.; Vatsraj, V. V.; Vora, J. M.; Parikh, M. B.; Patwardhan, M. T.; Attaria, A. L.; Chandiramani, L. M.; Gulrajani, R. K.; Hingorani, R. J.; Inamdar, M. G.; Irani, J. R.; Khatri, K. R.; Khemani, M. P.; Lala, G. N.; Lalji, E. F.; Malkani, T. K.; Mewati, M. H.; Pathan, S. A.; Pirmohamed, M. K.; Rajmalani, V. N.; Rajurkar, K. B.; Relvani, S. J.; Rijsinghani, J. A.; Rustomfram, J. M.; Safari, K. B.; Saroda, A. B.; Shahani, M. K.; Syed, Y. Y.; Vable, E. B.; Wadhwani, H. R.; Jahina, N. J.; Shrikhande, D. V.; Bhimdivala, P. D.; Desai, C. H.; Pandit, M. V.; Sabnis, M. N.; Shah, H. M.; Kundanani, J. L.; Bapat, P. V.; Bhide, V. V.; Amin, A. C.; Chandorikar, V. B.; Inamdar, M. G.; Keswani, T. D.; Khuperkar, V. K.; Lalvani, S. I.; Patel, B. T.; Risbud, D. L.; Vyas, V. J.; Adarkar, A. A.; Desai, R. M.; Gore, M. D.; Joshi, S. R.; Kapre, N. S.; Katta, P. P.; Lele, M. G.; Maniar, V. M.; Mathrani, I. P.; Modi, M. K.; Mohite, A. B.; Nagori, N. J.; Pandit, G. S.; Parekh, P. I.; Parikh, D. M.; Sahasrabudhe, K. G.; Yajnik, J. K. Abhyankar, V. V.; Bhave, S. T.; Chitale, G. B.; Deshpande, G. K.; Dongre, Y. R.; Joshi, S. D.; Kharkar, D. B.; Mama, G. A.; Nargund, B. R.; Patel, C. K.; Vaswani, R. J.; Advani, G. S.; Akolkar, S. V.; Alurkar, G. R.; Angadi, A. C.; Athavale, R. B.; Bhan, I. M.; Boghani, J. N.; Chhatrapati, M. C.; Chhaya, D. 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T.; Sheth, L. M.; Sheth, G. T.; Sonpar, R. N.; Thadani, R. R.; Tinaikar, G. D.; Upadhyay, N. B.; Vaidya, G. B.; *Vakil, Gajri Dolatram*; Vakil, G. R.; Vakil, J. J.; Vora, P. L.; Vyas, I. P.; Vyas, J. T.; Yajnik, S. C.; Baladinani, A. V.; Basu, H. N.; Hivale, B. P.; Jagirdar, H. G.; Nene, B. G.; Parekh, J. P.; Tamboli, V. R.; Barve, D. B.; Dalal, F. D.; Desai, B. A.; Deshpande, L. M.; Doshi, J. J.; Enti, C. A.; Gore, N. V.; Kotnis, A. N.; Lalit, R. V.; Sathaye, A. D.; Shah, D. V.; Sheth, C. C.; Vaidya, R. B.; Naik, K. R.; Sathe, M. H.; Soneji, C. J.; Bhatt, G. U.; Carpenter, S. G.; Dalal, D. L.; Dalal, R. M.; Dave, L. A.; Devdhar, L. S.; Engineer, E. H.; Ghate, G. S.; Gokhale, K. T.; Java, A. G.; Kalapesi, A. S.; Motiwala, N. B.; Nanavati, T. H.; Patel, B. D.; Patel, S. D.; Pendse, V. B.; Rebadi, M. A.; Ranade, A. K.; Shroff, S. C.; Telang, S. G.; Thakur, S. M.; Vasavada, D. G.; Almeida, J. M.; Babgekar, D. S.; *Bhagvat, S. B.*; Bilimoria; F. J.; Castellino, E.; Davar, K. P.; Desai, D. G.; Forbes, K. N.; Frenchman, D. P.; Gazdar, F. J.; Ghevara, D. R.; Italia, H. C.; Lavangia, N. B.; Mogre, M.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—"An Indian Onlooker" whose letter appears in the issue of 30th May, of your most influential paper, has t

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 15, 1916.

INDIA'S MAN POWER.

The military situation has latterly been very frequently discussed in the Press,—especially since the commencement of the mad onslaught of the Germans at Verdun. Military experts have had much to say and we have now "The Times'" military correspondent reviewing the various fronts. Britain and Russia, according to him, could well afford, and might have preferred, to wait many months longer, while millions of rifles and thousands of guns under construction were delivered and armies grew, but could not remain insensible to the fact that the French and Italians were bearing the main burden of the war on land. The underlying assumption in a view like this is, that the war on land is to be the decisive factor in this world-wide struggle. The importance of the land war cannot be too much insisted upon: so also the imperative necessity that England should make available all possible supplies of men, munition and money. Nevertheless, the all-important fact cannot and should not be overlooked,—and the attention which the recent great naval battle engaged made this more clear than ever,—that even if the British army were twice as large as it is, England's chief contribution to the Allied cause would still be on the sea. The truism is more apt to be forgotten than all other truths about the war. There is always the danger that some commonplaces about the war may be overlooked, merely because they are so obvious.

A "Student of War" restates some of these commonplaces in an English contemporary in a manner that compels attention. One or two of these may be considered here. The British system of Imperial defence which prevailed at the beginning of the war was made, it is needless to point out, by the elder Pitt who laid down that a comparatively small army should be used merely as a makeweight in the military struggles of Continental Europe; that the Fleet should be the main arm of the British power; and that finally the value of our naval power should be supplemented by financial subsidies to the Allies, which our island immunity from the worst evil of war enabled us to make. The Seven Years' War is the classical example of the success with which this strategy was used. And the problem during this war has been, how far this traditional strategy should be qualified after due regard is paid to the primary function that England has to fulfil. The Continental campaign was undertaken without any conception of the demand that it would make on us. That demand and the response to it, as events have shown, have far outstripped the limits set down by the traditional national strategy. And yet it cannot be said that on any one important front England is in a position of decisive superiority as far as numbers are concerned. The reason is not far to seek. For, while the policy of holding a defensive line in France has been adopted, the Old Chatham policy of attacking the enemy's outlying possessions and his allies has also been continued. "The defence of Egypt, the war against Turkey, the conquest of the enemy's colonies," writes the "Student of War," "have made demands on our military system equal to those of the strictly continental war. These two departments of our military activity have been almost from the first deadly rivals,—so much so that the division in this country between the western and what we may call loosely the eastern schools of military strategy has been almost as marked as in Germany." If England had depended upon her own manhood alone,—however splendid the response has been,—she could not have been equal to this double demand,—except, as the same writer points out, by making complete shipwreck of the Chatham strategy. Fortunately the reserves of man-power in the Empire, which are greater than those of any combatants not even excepting Russia, have been drawn upon,—though not to an adequate extent, especially as regards India. In this connection, the writer offers some wise remarks which bear quotation:—

There is in India a warlike population at least equal to our own, from which an army equal to the task of defeating Turkey and defending Egypt could have been raised. It should have been raised at the beginning of the war. It ought to be raised by voluntary means now. If the war is prolonged, the utilisation of our Indian reserves is necessary if we are to maintain without undue and dangerous embarrassment our two major duties in the war—namely, our naval supremacy (which is largely a question of industrial power) and our position as the financial prop of the Allies' cause.

The suggestion herein made and the considerations prompting it have been urged in these columns over and over again: they have been the theme of enthusiastic speeches in the meetings of the Congress, of the Moslem League and numerous other public bodies throughout India and in leading journals in England. But neither the Government of India nor the Home Government seem to have paid any attention to them.

This apathetic attitude towards the question has, all throughout the war, been most unstatesmanlike. The loyalty of India has been universally and gratefully acknowledged. But the highest expression of loyalty to the Crown at a time like this can only be the readiness to make use of the opportunity to bear arms for the King. That opportunity has as yet been denied to Indians and this denial has left much soreness of feeling amongst all classes of people of this country, the moral effect of which cannot be adequately gauged. Apart from the consideration of sentiment which in the affairs of nations is of paramount imfportance, persistence in this apathetic attitude, as the writer clearly warns us, will have the most unfortunate effect. If the war is prolonged, not India's self-respect alone, but the necessity of Empire must increasingly demand that the invidious racial bar as regards volunteering and military service should be removed. The test of true statesmanship that envisages the future as well as the immediate necessity of the present moment will depend upon the readiness with which British Ministers recognize this demand and act upon it.

THE CAPITAL OF THE EMPIRE.

For some weeks past a healthy discussion has been going on in financial circles, public and private, in London, and in their respective organs of opinion on the supply of capital to the Empire before and after the war. Various statistics have been compiled and published. But it is admitted that there are no means of discovering with almost absolute exactitude how much capital the United Kingdom has exported to foreign countries in any given year. Of course, statistics are available of the export of such capital so far as money has been publicly invited and subscribed. But the unknown quantity is in reference to capital supplied by private firms and persons for a variety of purposes of the greatest utility. In a way economic statisticians have made laudable and laborious efforts to discover the gross amount of the investment of British capital abroad from the income-tax returns and the records of the London Stock Exchange. In this respect Mr. C. K. Hobson has rendered excellent service to the British monetary world in his book, recently published, called "The Export of Capital." An able correspondent, "F. W. H." in the "Economist" has analysed and tabulated the statistics from all reliable source available, say, from 1892 to 1915, but it should be noted that his computations exclude the industrial and miscellaneous uses. The annual issue rose from £81 millions in 1892 to an average of nearly £200 millins in the three years before the war. Of these 200 millions over one-third went to Britain's oversea dominions. The following figures are most interesting and worth recording for future reference:—

	Million £.
Canadian Dominion	365.36
India and Ceylon	350.76
Australasia	327.00
South Africa	257.60
Other British Possessions	102.82
Total	1403.54

Analysing the capital in each of the above five groups by separating each total according to the nature of the securities, we find that in the Canadian Dominion, fully 233 out of the total of 365 million sterling was for purposes of railways; 72 millions for Government stocks and bonds, 17 millions for municipal stocks and the rest for electric lighting, tramways, financial and banking institutions and so on. We have not yet before us similar statistics for India. But we cull the following figures from the statistics of the destination of British capital since 1908, though these include the borrowings of Ceylon, which are negligible:—

India and Ceylon.

	Million £.		Million £.
1908	13.146	1912	3.708
1909	15.336	1913	3.824
1910	17.991	1914	6.150
1911	5.171	1915	3.720
		Total	69.046

This gives an average of 8.630 per annum during the last eight years. It is useful to compare this average with those of the British Colonies and other British possessions:—

British Colonies and other Possessions.

	Million £.		Million £.
1908	45.504	1912	68.934
1909	59.422	1913	72.313
1910	74.387	1914	74.790
1911	59.823	1915	18.568
		Total	473.741

The annual average for the colonies, etc., comes to £59.230 millions.

We may now exhibit the figures of monies lent by the United Kingdom to *foreign* countries:—

Foreign Countries.

	Million £.		Million £.
1908	83.501	1912	92.872
1909	88.917	1913	84.448
1910	114.764	1914	67.162
1911	100.618	1915	41.812
		Total	674.094

Here, the annual average comes to £84.262 millions.

Lastly, it should be stated that the actual amount of the capital publicly offered and returned in the United Kingdom during the same eight years was 1222.019 million sterling. We may now summarise the four descriptions of issues:—

From 1908 to 1915 in Million £.

1. India and Ceylon	69.046
2. British Colonies, etc.	473.741
3. Foreign Countries	674.094
4. United Kingdom	1222.019
Total	2438.900

It should be noted that the largest issues of capital during the eight years which ended with 1915 were for foreign countries. But for the war the large annual savings of the United Kingdom might have been lent abroad. But it retained for its own use £364.420 million in 1914 and £621.140 million in 1915. In the pre-war period, twice only it returned as large an amount as £50.051 million and £60.296 million in 1908 and 1910 respectively. At the same time, necessarily, the amounts issued to the Colonies, India and foreign countries in 1915 only came to £64.101 million. If we leave out of account the last two years of war, we shall see that the total amounts the United Kingdom issued to itself and the countries abroad was as below:—

1908 to 1913.

	Million £.
United Kingdom	236.459
India and Ceylon	59.176
Colonies	380.383
Foreign	565.120
Total	1241.138

It will be thus seen that by far the most extensive borrowers of British savings were foreign countries. Of the total capital issues of £1,241 million in six years, these countries absorbed 45.52 per cent. The next large borrowers were the British Colonies to the extent of 30 per cent. India, being exceedingly poor in her borrowing capacity absorbed only 4.75 per cent., while the great lending country retained for its own use 19.01 per cent. It remains to be seen what the United Kingdom can lend abroad after the war. It is contracting such a colossal national debt that it is certain to reach fully £3,000 million and more at the close of March, 1917. Exhausted as its resources must be by that time, we can well imagine what it can do by way of a speedy recuperation. All will depend on its own producers. Having regard to the destruction of capital and men in this terrible war, not yet finished, it stands to reason that the producing capacity of the United Kingdom for some years to come, after peace of a lasting character is concluded, will be considerably less than what it was during the pre-war period. The national savings will *pro tanto* be less, as it is to be feared the enhanced taxation will not be fast reduced. There will be the rebuilding of the army and the navy for some years to come; there will be the restoration of private factories and other establishments. All these will have to be considered as a first charge. That will leave necessarily less of savings for the British people. Exports must be greatly stimulated, but they can be stimulated only in the ratio of production, that is proportionately to the balance, remaining after home consumption. Here, the great problem of "trade after the war" will be the determining element. It may be fairly presumed that the instinct of the "nation of shopkeepers" will come prominently into play. That instinct will scatter to the wind many self-complacent speculations touching the future policy of British trade. Be that as it may, India cannot look forward to any large borrowings from England. But is it not a regrettable fact that while the daughter countries of England have been fast developing the various resources of their respective areas by heavy borrowings, which are mostly for productive purposes in the end, India, with a population of 31 crores, remains immeasurably behind. It is all very well to hear that Indian patriotism is abroad, yearning for development to a larger extent of old industries and the fostering of new. But let it ask itself how that is to be accomplished? Capital and organisation are the primary essentials. Where are they? Let us hope some irrefragable facts will be forthcoming before the Holland Industrial Commission to encourage us in the hope that the conclusion of the war will be followed by a new industrial and commercial epoch of prosperity in India.

THE TOWNSHEND DESPATCHES.

It is nearly a month since Lord Islington promised in the House of Lords that papers containing General Townshend's representations to General Nixon would be published "in a few days." There are few papers about the military situation whose publication is more keenly and anxiously awaited by the public in the Empire and especially in this country, and which would be more in the public interest. That Reuter has so far not cabled anything about them presumes that they have not been yet published. But according to the "Englishman,',' a telegram has appeared in the Straits papers from which it may be gathered that the dossier, as the "Times" calls it, has been published as promised by Lord Islington. The telegram in the Straits papers is stated to be only a summary of the "Times" criticism of the dossier. The "Englishman" rightly observes that it is a very extraordinary thing that not a line has been cabled to India,—unless it has been censored,—concerning this dossier, although it so closely concerns India and a number of people in India. The right of the country to demand simultaneous publication of despatches of this character cannot be questioned and was very properly recognised in the case of Sir John Nixon's despatches relating to the battle of Ctesiphon and the retirement of General Townshend. The departure from this wholesome practice in this particular case wears rather an unpleasant aspect, especially when it is remembered that it involves the fixing of responsibility in regard to a grave military blunder. As the "Englishman" suggests, it may be that Reuter's Agency did not cable out the papers because it thought that they would be published simultaneously in India. But, it is difficult to understand why in that case the summary of the "Times" criticism which appeared in the Straits papers should not have been cabled to India. We suspect that the Censor is at his old foolish game again. In any case, we fully and strongly endorse the view of the "Englishman" that the failure to publish the papers here, although some days have elapsed since their publication at Home, creates a very bad impression. If the papers are with the Government of India they should be published without delay.

A Persian Lute Song.

You held a wild flower in your finger-tips,
Idly you pressed it to indifferent lips,
Idly you tore its crimson leaves apart.
Alas! it was my heart.

You held a wine-cup in your finger-tips,
Lightly you raised it to indifferent lips,
Lightly you drank and flung away the bowl. . . .
Alas! it was my soul.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

(Continued from column 6.)

teen previous convictions. The first conviction recorded was in 1880, 36 years ago. As the accused was at the most 24 or 25 years of age he must, therefore, as the Magistrate remarked, have committed his first crime before he was born. A little less care on the Magistrate's part and the mistake might have passed unnoticed. In this country where the same names occur with such frequency it is especially important that the utmost caution should be exercised in accepting such proofs of previous convictions. We are not sure that they should be accepted at all except on expert evidence.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Hope.

The resolution passed by the Ulster Unionist Council looks like the first step in a settlement of the Irish problem. There does not seem at first sight to be much in the way of sacrifice in the "definite exclusion of the six counties." It seems to give Ulster all that she can possibly claim if there is to be a settlement at all. But the hopeful thing is that the Council should withdraw its opposition to Home Rule, even on the basis of the exclusion of Ulster. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Redmond will be able to carry the Nationalists with him to the point of agreeing to leave the large Nationalist population in the six counties out in the cold. If Ulster is to have ultimately a Parliament of her own, the Nationalists in these counties will require every bit as much safeguarding as the Unionists in the remaining three. But one must give the Ulster Unionists credit for the spirit in which they have entered into the negotiations for a compromise. If the same spirit animates the Nationalists we may expect to see during the next few weeks a final settlement of the question which has so long darkly threatened the internal peace of the United Kingdom.

The German Concentration in Belgium.

We may be wrong, but we are not greatly impressed by the talk of a coming great German offensive on the Verdun scale against the British section of the Western Front. The Germans are at the present moment finding it a matter of difficulty to supply the needed reinforcements in the Verdun area. They cannot spare a man from the East, and have to consider, in fact, the question of withdrawing men from the West to help save the critical situation which has now arisen in the East. That they are concentrating every available man in Belgium for use on the British Front is likely enough, but it is highly significant that they have had to withdraw, according to an Amsterdam report 120,000 from the garrison of Belgium and other sectors of the Western Front and are also sending forward considerable reserves from Germany. It is hardly likely that they would draw upon the garrison in Belgium for an offensive against the British. It is to meet the coming British offensive that they are concentrating. In the meanwhile, they will, of course, continue to hammer at the British front to the full extent of their capacity, in order to gain what advantage they can before the counter-offensive begins.

Economic Independence after the War.

In a remarkable series of articles the "Frankfurter Zeitung" discusses Germany's economic problems after the war, and among other things refutes the doctrine, zealously propagated by many, that Germany must strive after economic self-sufficiency either within her own national frontiers or at worst as part, of a "Middle Europe." The writer reminds his readers how much Germany's connection with the world's market has assisted her in the present war. This connection, he proceeds, is so important that, however paradoxical it may sound, we can state that it is precisely the fact that we were not self-sufficient enough which has saved us from starvation. For it is a fact that we had only stocks in such goods as we used to import from abroad. We had no stocks of corn,—a circumstance that was due to our import duties and export bounties. But we had stocks in foreign foodstuffs, because our commerce always kept them. We also had stocks in industrial raw material, because our industry had to keep large reserves of it for its own needs. We further had stocks in those varieties of cattle for which we had to import supplementary fodder from foreign countries. Those cattle were the only important reserve supply of food on which we were and are still able to draw. And our industry would never have been able so brilliantly to cope with the enormous war needs of all kinds had it not in peace time been organised with a view to export business far beyond the domestic requirements.

War "Substitutes."

On the other hand, the writer asks, is it not an exaggeration to count upon the discoveries and inventions made during the war as a means of supplanting the imported material?

No doubt much of it will remain after the war, and prove to us a permanent advantage. But other things which we produce as substitutes for foreign articles are only "war products" which have become possible only because price is at present of no account. These will vanish as soon as the frontiers are open again. Technology may represent ever so large a field of undreamt of possibilities; its progress may be certain, but it will be slow and gradual; and it will be impossible to base an economic policy on mere expectations. The economic opening of the Balkans, of which there is now so much talk, will also be necessarily slow, and it will for a long time bring us more problems than fruit.

And, lastly, self-sufficiency requires not only substitutes for the imports but also substitutes for the exports. It requires that all the millions of men and women who now live directly or indirectly by export should obtain substitute work at home. But one is as impossible as the other.

The Finger Print Danger.

The finger print system is supposed to have reached a degree of perfection as applied to criminal investigation which makes the possibility of a mistake almost non-existent. That at least is the general impression and what has been widely claimed for it. An incident which occurred in Calcutta a few days ago shows, however, that those who fear that the courts are apt to place too implicit a faith in its operation are not without justification, and that its use should be very closely scrutinised and checked, especially in the matter of proving previous convictions. A crime sheet received from the Central Bureau in the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court bearing what were alleged to be the finger impressions of an accused named Abdul Rahaman, went to show that he had nine-

(Continued in column 5.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN FLIGHT.

BATTLE FOR CZERNOWITZ BRIDGEHEAD.

CANADIANS RECAPTURE OLD POSITIONS.

ITALIANS MAKE SOME PROGRESS.

Owing to the arrival of German reinforcements from Pinsk, the Russians received a slight check north of Buczacz, which was more than nullified by the advance of the Russians along the Dniester. Fighting is in progress at Czernowitz bridgehead. In their headlong flight the Austrians abandoned much war material and railway rolling stock.

Belated telegrams from Bukharest speak of great excitement throughout Roumania. The Bulgarians are hurriedly fortifying the Dobrudja front.

A gallant and successful attack by the Canadians gained its whole objective, namely the old positions on a 1,500 yards front south-east of Zillebcke.

The Italians have made some progress in their advance between the Adige and Brenta, and stormed a strong enemy position in the Lazarina Valley.

On Sunday hostile aeroplanes attacked Kantara and Romani in the Suez Canal zone, but were driven off by British aeroplanes.

The Germans are pleased at the nomination of Mr. Hughes for the American Presidency instead of Mr. Roosevelt. They assert that Mr. Hughes must have the German-American vote to defeat Dr. Wilson.

The Ulster Unionist Council has passed a resolution expressing its "unabated abhorrence" of Home Rule, but in deference to the war crisis, authorised Sir Edward Carson to continue negotiations on the six-county basis.

CANAL ZONE.

AIR ATTACK ON KANTARA AND ROMANI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

An official despatch from Egypt states that on Sunday hostile aeroplanes bombed Kantara and attacksd Romani with machine-gun fire. Our aircraft drove them off

There were few minor casualties at Kantara and none at Romani.

There have been successful patrol skirmishes on the eastern border of the Katia district.

AUSTRIANS' HURRIED FLIGHT.

RAILWAY AND VAST STORES ABANDONED.

CZERNOWITZ BRIDGEHEAD

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

HURRIED AUSTRIAN FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, June 14.

Czech scouts have given the most valuable assistance to the Russians as they are intimate with the Volhynian forests. No serious consequences are apprehended from the slight Russian check north of Buczacz, which is attributed to the arrival of German reinforcements from Pinsk. Any setback here would be nullified by the advance of the Russians along the Dniester south of Buczacz.

The communiqué mentions the arrival of Russians on the left bank of the Pruth between Baiyan and Nepokoloutz and hot fighting is in progress at Czernowitz bridgehead.

The haste of the Austrian flight is evidenced by the nature of the material abandoned, which includes a complete narrow gauge railway with rolling stock, an aerial railway, huge stores of provisions and automobiles and even the lofty monument, which the Austrians meant permanently to commemcrate their victories, was left at the mercy of the Russians.

STRIKING SUCCESSES IN BUKHOVINA.

FALL OF CZERNOWITZ NOT FAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, June 14.

The number of German officers with the Austrian Army is proved by the fact that twenty per cent of officer prisoners are German as compared with ten per cent of men.

General Brussiloff replying to a telegram says:—"I firmly hope to gain a success which will utterly crush the enemy."

Czernowitz is not long expected to withstand the Russians. It was 14 miles north-east of the town that General Letchitsky gained one of the most striking successes, attacking the Austrians on two sides and throwing them into such confusion that 20,000 surrendered including the divisional staff.

Austrian artillery retired early in the engagement and infantry lost colossal numbers of killed before the final rout.

STRUGGLE ON THE STRYPA FRONT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 13.

The communiqué says the enemy having at many points withdrawn out of reach of our southern armies, the number of prisoners has increased but little. It now totals 115,700.

We have reached the River Stokhod, north-west of Rojistche and have occupied Torchin, west of Luck. A persistent struggle is proceeding on the Strypa front. We have crossed the Dniester and captured Zalestchiki.

AUSTRIA SACRIFICING TERRITORY TO SAVE MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A wireless message from Berne states the Austrians censorship has failed to conceal Russian advance, and the popular desire for peace has been greatly stimulated.

The "Central News" correspondent at the Hague says information received from Bukharest states civilians are leaving Lemberg and Cracow. An order of the day read in Przemysl refers to the possibility of the town being again beseiged.

The "Daily Chronicle" Petrograd correspondent says that the Austrian policy is to sacrifice territory and save her men which involves the abandonment of a promising harvest.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ROUMANIA.

BULGARIANS FORTIFY DOBRUDJA FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Belated telegrams from Bukharest speak of great excitement throughout Rumania. The Bulgarians have closed the frontier, it is suspected in order to conceal the movements of troops.

The Bulgarians are hurriedly fortifying the Dobrudja front.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER LEAVES BUKHAREST SUDDENLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, June 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister has left suddenly. It is stated that he has gone on leave.

GALLANT CANADIANS.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK

OLD POSITIONS REOCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué said the gallant and successful attack by Canadians at 1-30 in the morning gained its whole objective, namely our old position on a fifteen-hundred yards front south-east of Zillebeke. They inflicted heavy losses and captured 126 prisoners.

The Canadians were afterwards heavily shelled for several hours, but they were well supported by artillery and retain the ground which they are consolidating.

Heavy enemy bombardments throughout the day were effectively countered by our artillery, which frustrated attempts at infantry counter-attack.

Two successful raids were made on enemy trenches last night, one by the Australians.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION IN BELGIUM.

RESERVES BEING FORWARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 13.

It is reported that 120,000 German infantry from the garrison of Belgium and other sections of the western front have been concentrated at Zonnebeke and Gheluvejt and that considerable reserves are also being forwarded.

British artillery inflicted heavy losses on the German attackers at Hooge, incessantly bombarding the ground gained by the Germans.

FIGHTING AT THIAUMONT.

GERMANS RENEW THE ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 13.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—The Germans yesterday evening renewed their attacks west of Thiaumont Farm and penetrated advanced portions of our line on the slopes east of Hill 221.

Everywhere else their attacks were withered by our fire.

INTERMITTENT BOMBARDMENT ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 14.

The communique says there was no infantry action on the northern Verdun front. There was intermittent bombardment east and west of the Meuse, but the day was quiet elsewhere.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

HOPEFUL NEWS OF ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Ulster Unionist Council yesterday passed a resolution expressing its "unabated abhorrence" of Home Rule, but stated that feeling it the duty of loyal citizens in the present crisis to make sacrifices it authorised Sir Edward Carson to continue negotiations on the basis of the definite exclusion of the six counties and to complete them if the details can be arranged to his satisfaction.

In the event of a settlement the Council would do its utmost to safeguard Unionists in the three non-excluded counties and failing a settlement it reserved complete freedom to oppose Home Rule.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Japanese Ambassador the Marquis Inouye, is returning to Japan for family reasons. Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed his successor.

The Mhow Cantonment Police having notified that a Eurasian named John D'Souza, alias Craven, alias, Phillips, lately temporary clerk in the 12th Mule Corps, had absconded to Madras after committing cheating and forgery in respect of three cheques for Rs. 2,800 in all, the Madras Police arrested him and sent him to Mhow.

The United Provinces Special War Fund amounts to date to Rs. 17,12,000.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

SOME PROGRESS MADE.

STRONG ENEMY POSITION STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 13.

The communiqué says our advance between the Adige and Brenta has made some progress, though it is tenaciously disputed. We stormed a strong position east of Cimamezzano in the Lazarina Valley. Repeated counter-attacks were repulsed.

An attempt of the enemy in the Sugana Valley, to cross the Maso torrent, was repulsed with many losses.

FAILURE OF AUSTRIAN ATTACK.

ITALIANS PREPARING FOR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 13.

A semi-official statement says that the Austrian offensive has apparently failed and after consolidating our lines and moving up reserves we shall begin a counter-offensive.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

SIGNOR BOSELLI ASKED TO FORM A CABINET.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 13.

It is reported that Signor Boselli has been asked to form a Cabinet. If he accepts it is believed that he will have no difficulty in forming a Ministry national basis.

NEW SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 13.

The Government has not yet received any communication from the Entente concerning its demands in consequence of the new situation in Macedonia.

The release of some steamers which were held up by the Allies has caused very optimistic feeling.

DEMOBILIZATION OF GREEK ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

It is officially stated that the Greek demobilisation is practically complete and leave has been given to large numbers of reserves in the remaining eight classes. The Greek Government hopes that this will remove apprehensions and considerably relieve Greek finances.

WESTERN AND EASTERN FRONTS.

MILITARY EXPERTS' CONJECTURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The "Pioneer" special cables:—

Several Petrograd telegrams state that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz.

According to the "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent the Austrian retreat in the extreme south is already becoming a rout. The Germans north of Pinsk are being kept fully occupied and can withdraw only very inadequate forces to make good their flank laid bare by the Austrian retreat. There are signs that the general engagement is spreading northwards.

The "Morning Post's" military correspondent considers that the Germans are unlikely to attempt a move in the Ypres neighbourhood more than a strong diversion. The fragmentary way in which they have brought reinforcements to Verdun shews that they have very few reserves in hand.

If they think of anything else besides Verdun, it will be the new problem in the east. Should troops be shortly hurried eastwards to arrest the *debacle*, this will create an opportunity for which the Allies and France have been waiting and will mark the turn of the tide.

DEATH OF PROF SYLVANOS THOMPSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The death is announced of Prof. Sylvanos Thompson.

LATE LORD KITCHENER.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

VAST CROWD ATTENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Despite the wretched weather great crowds were present at the Memorial Service to Lord Kitchener, which was held in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon to-day.

The service was attended by King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family, the Premier, many members of the Cabinet, Peers and members of the House of Commons, and representatives, of the Navy, Army, Government departments and public bodies and of the Dominions, India, the Allies and neutral countries.

The service was similar to that held on the occasion of the funeral of Lord Roberts.

LATER.

The Kitchener Memorial Service was attended by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Curzon. The scene in the Cathedral was most impressive. The building was packed by a black-clad congregation relieved by the khaki of soldiers and the scarlet robes of the Corporation. Distinguished personages were seated in a reserved enclosure facing the choir.

The service was conducted by the Primate and Bishop of London. It commenced with the singing of "Abide with Me," Lord Kitchener's favourite hymn and concluded with the "Last Post" and the National Anthem.

Memorial services were held throughout the country and many other notable tributes were paid to Lord Kitchener. The Stock Exchange and principal markets were closed during the service at St. Paul's.

WORLDWIDE SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Worldwide memorial services for Lord Kitchener were held yesterday including one at British Headquarters attended by Sir Douglas Haig and his Staff and representatives of Allied military missions.

The service at the English church in Petrograd was attended by Ambassadors, members of the Diplomatic Corps, all Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the Court, Army and Holy Synod.

The Bishop of Jersualem officiated at the service held at the Barracks in Cairo. Besides the High Commissioner, and British Generals, the leading ecclesiastics and a crowd of Egyptian notables were present.

JUTLAND NAVAL BATTLE.

WHAT WAS GERMANY'S OBJECT?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The "Statesman's" correspondent cables:

The Amsterdam correspondent of "The Times" referring to the battle of Jutland states, the German object was not to bring on a general engagement, but to convey a large number of commerce destroyers past the British Fleet into the Atlantic Ocean.

This plan failed completely, many of the fast cruisers intended to be used for this purpose being sunk.

Other accounts state that the German object was to transfer to the Baltic the battleships of the recent class needed for an attack on Riga, but too deep to pass through the Kiel Canal.

NAVAL BRUSH OFF ZEEBRUGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of "Central News" says in the recent fighting at Zeebruge, a small German submarine was sunk.

CLYDE WORKMENS' PATRIOTIC ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

In connection with the question of labour dilution, the Committee of Clyde labourites has signed a far-reaching agreement. Mr. Balfour has congratulated the Committee on its patriotic action.

NAWAB OF MALER KOTLA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 14.

The "London Gazette" announces that his Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla has been appointed Honorary Major and his Highness Raja Narendra Sah of Tehri, Honorary Lieutenant.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

HYPHENATED TO SUPPORT MR. HUGHES.

GERMANS PLEASED AT MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEFEAT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 14.

The Germans are pleased at the nomination of Mr. Hughes for the American Presidency instead of the anti-German, Mr. Roosevelt.

They assert that Mr. Hughes must have the German-American vote to defeat Dr. Wilson.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The German-Americans are trying to secure the support of Mr. Hughes and are lavishing flattery on him.

Asked by reporters to define his attitude towards the German-Americans, Mr. Hughes replied that it was one of undiluted Americanism.

Mr. Wilson addressing the West Point cadets said Americanism meant something bigger than the United States. The latter was ready to join other nations of the world in securing the reign of justice everywhere. She would play a disinterested part in the European settlement while she was prepared to act to prevent interference with her liberties.

SHOCKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Admiralty announces that the Government had approved the equipment of the Discovery for two years' search for Sir Ernest Shackleton's party in Weddell Sea when the news of the arrival at Falkland Islands was received.

Sir Ernest Shackleton will now rescue the Elephant Island party on the Uruguayan ship and the Aurora at the end of 1916 will rescue the Ross Sea party, with the cooperation of Australia and New Zealand.

THE HON. MR. EBRAHIM A. PEERBHOY

VALIDITY OF ELECTION CHALLENGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 14.

It is stated that the validity of the election of Mr. Ebrahimji Adamji Peerbhoy, as the representative of the Mahomedans of the Central Division on the Bombay Council, is being called to question by one of the defeated candidates.

The ground on which it is claimed that the election is invalid is that some voters of Jamner Taluka were induced to vote for the successful candidate by an offer of Rs. 200 for building a school for Mahomadan girls at Jamner in East Khandesh.

The petitioner states that such offer though made through a canvasser, was a corrupt practice within the meaning of rule 14 of the Election Regulations. The matter is said to be before the Bombay Government.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

GOVERNMENT AND AN APPROVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Walmsley concluded the hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case appeal in which Madan Mohan Bhowmik and four others had been convicted of conspiring to wage war against the King and sentenced to ten years' transportation each.

Mr. C. R. Das, on behalf of Protul, one of the accused said that the only evidence against his client was the statement made by the second approver Preonath. Counsel submitted that like the first approver Girindra, this approver Preonath had also been released and had been given an employment in a Native State.

Mr. Gupta on behalf of the Crown said he had no information on this point but would wire to Darjeeling about it.

Mr. Justice Chitty observed he would ask Government to make a statement as to whether the approver Preonath had actually been released or not.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

POLITICAL SUSPECT SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Kalichurn De, a political suspect, was charged under the Arms Act with possessing a Mauser pistol and 23 rounds of cartridges without license. On the 10th November last, the premises at No. 77, Serpentine Lane, were searched and three young men were arrested, namely, Nogendra Nath Ghosh Chowdhury who has since received a life sentence in the Krishnagar Dacoity case, Kalichurn De, the present accused and a third man against whom Government withdrew all charges.

After the arrest of the three men, Constable Kullup Nath Pattuck was placed on duty near the premises that had been searched. On the following night, he was shot and he subsequently died in hospital, and a cook employed in St. Paul's Mission was shot dead. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

"THE MADRAS MAIL" AND "NEW INDIA"

MRS BESANT'S RETORT.

WHAT IS A GOVERNMENT ORGAN ?

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India:"

The "Madras Mail of Saturday has the following:

"In fairness to Mrs. Besant we must record her denial of our statement, based on the most careful enquiry we could make that the three communications she received from official sources were so framed as to amount to warnings. We must further record the Chief Presidency Magistrate's expression, in a letter she publishes, of his inability to supply her with the material on which Government moved him to demand security from her. We leave it to the public to judge whether a publicist, day after day criticising the Government in the terms used by Mrs Besant, can have been unaware that she was producing matter similar to that condemned in dozens of other cases. Her opinion of this paper and of the lamentable person now editing it we do not propose to discuss; but we must correct her on a point of fact. The "Madras Mail" is not the organ of the Madras Government. No doubt it agrees with the Government oftener than "New India" does; but when it differs from the Government it is quite prepared to say so in the strongest terms compatible with the respect due to constitutional authority. Witness our comments on the failure to intern Germans, on the endeavour to secure enhancement of sentence in the Hooper case, and on various other matters. The policy of the "Madras Mail" is settled by those who conduct it, not by any external body. The pen which now usually expresses that policy is the one which did so through nearly a decade of the golden age from which we are now supposed to have declined into turpitude because we dare to reply to attacks—the pen which, however inadequately, urged the admission of Indians into the Executive Councils, welcomed the main features of the Morley-Minto reforms and championed the cause of Indians in South Africa, not under official guidance but in obedience to conviction."

WHAT IS A CAREFUL ENQUIRY?

I cannot, of course, know the nature of the "most careful enquiry we could make," but it did not extend to myself, the person chiefly interested. As regards the first "warning," which I published, I am willing to take it as a warning, "without prejudice," although irregular—not being in proper form, and although it used the authority of "the Governor-in-Council" where there had been no Council and therefore no Governor in it. It is obvious that this phrase was intended to ensure proper consideration before a warning under the Press Act was issued, and that it ought not to be used by a subordinate official at his own whim, for the unfortunate pressman is thereby deprived of the protection given him. However, let that pass for the present, and let us take Mr. Graham's letter as Warning No. 1.

The "Madras Mail" states that the Governor's private letter to me was Warning No. 3. That was in June, 1915. Since then, we may presume, the Government have seen nothing to complain of. The "Mail" asserts that there was another warning, which must have fallen upon me between November, 1914, and June, 1915. As the "Madras Mail" has sources of knowledge open to it that are denied to me, may I ask it to be good enough to help me by giving the date and subject of Warning No. 2? I can find no trace of it either in my "Government drawer," or in my memory. I have a large number of directions, not to mention this, that, and the other thing, but none that can be twisted into a warning.

The "Mail" still speaks of "the three communications she received from official sources." What is the third, and why does the "Mail" withhold information possessed by it alone?

As the "Madras Mail" has knowledge of three warnings of sorts, of which I have identified two, the first and last, I challenge it to indicate the intermediate one. It must have the knowledge, or it would not have made the statement.

THE BEAUTY OF THE PRESS ACT.

The "Madras Mail" leaves the public to judge whether I could "have been unaware that she was producing matter similar to that condemned in dozens of other cases." This was not what the "Mail" said. It charged me with not asking for information I might have had, *in order that I might have a stick with which to beat the Government*—thus imputing to me a most malicious intention. It cannot now sail off on quite another tack. I do not know that I have produced matter similar to that condemned in dozens of other cases. I know the harmless statement which was condemned in the *Abhyudaya*, and I know what was said in the *Maharashtra*, and I have written nothing in the remotest degree resembling either. Condemnations under the Press Act are secret; we unhappy journalists are not allowed to know for what our brethren suffer. Mr. Muhammad Ali sought the aid of the law, but I do not remember any other case in which the incriminated matter was published, save one or two of religious abuse. That is the beauty of the Press Act. We see the execution, but know not the crime. I believe that the Government has imposed security on me because I have discussed India's place in the Empire after the War, and because I insist on India's right to Self-Government after the War, when the Empire is reconstructed. Also because I have outlined a system of Self-Government for discussion, because I have published a number of educative pamphlets on Self-Government, have advocated the establishment of Panchayats in a practical way, and so have moved the villagers, and above all because I go steadily on advocating Home Rule, and have brought it within the range of practical politics. I know that I have never written a word which ought to have brought me within the scope of the Press Act, but I have no way of finding out the articles to which the Local Government objects. The Government Solicitor apparently "moved" and argued *in camera*.

A GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

I do not know what the "Madras Mail" means by a Government organ; I mean a paper which is supplied with Government information withheld from other journals, which speaks authoritatively on what Government is going to do, which obtains information direct from Government House, such as that of the Governor's private letter to myself, which Indian officials feel themselves obliged to subscribe to, which is favoured with all Government and official advertisements, and has "a place in the" Government "sun" denied to others. I do not mean that it is subsidised by Government, but that it belongs in feeling and spirit to the official circle, shares and expresses its views, and feels safe from any danger of the Press Act, even when it excites hatred and contempt of his Majesty's coloured subjects in India by declaring that they cannot be trusted with arms lest they should turn them against the English.

HOME RULE AGITATION.

MRS. BESANT AND HON. MR. DE P. WEBB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

Referring to the conversation of the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb with Mrs. Besant before the last session of the Congress mentioned in Mr. Webb's speech at the War League meeting, Karachi, Mrs. Besant writes in "New India" in the course of a letter: —"It is true he asked me to put the Home Rule work aside during the war, but I pointed out that was impossible seeing that the Dominions were claiming their place and if India were silent she would be left out as being indifferent when the time for reconstruction came. I also said that constitutional agitation kept the young and ardent away from anarchism. He promised his help to the Home Rule agitation after the war. Later on I learned he had repeated my conversation to the authorities at Delhi in a somewhat highly coloured form."

GOVERNMENT AND "NEW INDIA."

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

At a public meeting held at Palghat resolutions were adopted entering emphatic and indignant protest against the action of the Madras Government in demanding security from Mrs. Annie Besant, and demanding the repeal of the Press Act.

THE PRESS ACT AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every one was until very recent time of sincere opinion that it was the lot of Northern India alone to bear the hardships of sailing safe through the Scylla of the Defence Act, and the Charybdis of the Press Act, but it is now more than clear that Madras too will have to endure the same hardships like her sister Provinces in the North. The Demon of the Press Act has begun its work of destruction and devastation and has already done a lot of havoc amongst the Press owners and Journalists there. Without rhyme or reason these poor hapless and hand-and-foot-tied victims are made to suffer or die an unwonted and unnatural death.

"New India" is a well-to-do paper of good standing and has consequently come out unhesitatingly with its purse to the high-handed robber. But what about the ill-to-do ones? "Justice" is already dead. The "Indian Emigrant" is laid flat on the ground quite powerless to rise. The "Bharathi" died an unwilling death. And what not? In fact the Bureaucracy is in *excelcis*.

Yet one more word of caution. The "New India" agitation may perhaps bring the Madras Government to its senses and make it cancel its order to "New India" for the security of Rs. 2,000. But the agitation ought not to end there. Even if the injustice done to "New India" be remedied it should go on till each and every press and journal in India gets justice. The Indian Press Association should register all willing persons and defend or work for their cause like the A. S. R. S. Society. The Press Act should be repealed or so modified as to give a chance to the victims to defend their cause and then and then only should this agitation cease. Come what may we should agitate till India gets Liberty.—Yours etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.
Bombay, 13th June 1916.

PRESS ACT PROTEST MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you kindly make room for the following in your to-morrow's issue:—

"Bombay's meeting to protest against the action of the Madras Government in demanding security from "New India" and to demand repeal of the Press Act comes off on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 5-30 p.m. But as this hour is inconvenient to most of the office-going people to attend, I hope, the organizers of the meeting will make arrangements to begin the proceedings at 6-30 p.m. to enable all to attend. I am told that 5-30 p.m. would be too early for people attending the High Court and Solicitors' clerks, and hence this request. The organisers should think over this point and then settle their programme of the day.—Yours, etc.

SAKHARAM VITHAL RAO.

23, Fanaswadi 2nd Lane,
Bombay, 14th June, 1916.

Torrential rain fell in Lucknow yesterday, close on three inches being registered. Four men in the city were struck by lightning but escaped with slight injuries.

DADA V. NANABHOY

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

MR. VELINKAR'S ARGUMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, arguments were resumed in the notice matter in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, was, at the instance of Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, called upon to show cause why the case in which he charged Nanabhoy with criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis, should not be transferred from the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate to any other Court.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, appeared for Dada, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Rustomji Bharucha of Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal, appeared for Nanabhoy.

Mr. Velinkar, addressing the Court, said he did not propose to emulate the violence of his friend Mr. Davar's language or his diction. Mr. Davar had treated the application for transfer with great frivolity. But Mr. Velinker submitted there was a grave principle involved in the application, which went to the very root of criminal and civil justice. Mr. Davar had confused the facts by taking them out of their proper setting and it was therefore necessary to present them in their proper, chronological order. The first question was whether or not Dada had made the statement that he waited for five or six days for the Magistrate's turn to receive applications. Mr. Velinker said Dada had made such a statement and that he (Counsel) was prepared to prove it and to say that on oath. That was a most important point, which Counsel asked the Court to decide one way or the other, because if it was not a fact that such a statement was made then it would be a most wicked and reprehensible invention on the part of the defence. Besides Counsel himself had also stated that he had a recollection of Dada having made that statement. He therefore asked the Court to decide the point one way or the other, and there was now no getting out of it.

MUST BE DECIDED.

Dada in his affidavit had unhesitatingly denied having made the statement. If he were to be believed then it would follow that everybody else concerned in this case had invented a lie and fastened upon that lie to impute partiality to the learned Third Presidency Magistrate. Counsel submitted that it had become indispensable to decide the point one way or another. He was prepared to say on oath that Dada had made such a statement and there were Mr. Kotwal's notes to support him. On the other hand there was nothing but an affidavit of Dada in English, a language which he did not understand, with Mr. Navalkar's notes affixed to it, but no affidavit from Mr. Navalkar. The prosecution knew the importance of the point and they must have tried to ascertain from Mr. Navalkar whether he was prepared to make an affidavit. The fact that Mr. Navalkar had not made an affidavit led to the inference that he was not prepared to contradict Mr. Kotwal's notes. The next question was, what was the import and significance of Counsel's allusion to that statement on the 2nd June? The Magistrate said that Counsel's object in referring to it was to convey to his mind that he was going to be partial to the complainant and nothing more. Counsel assured the Court that nothing was further from his thoughts than to convey such a suggestion to the Magistrate's mind. Counsel said the Magistrate had been doing a great injustice to him personally in supposing that he wanted to convey such a suggestion to his mind.

NO OFFENCE IN THE SUGGESTION.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate said the learned Third Presidency Magistrate said the suggestion was that the complainant expected him to be partial to him.

Mr. Velinker said, that then there was no offence in the suggestion, for it was precisely what he had intended to convey. He had asked the Magistrate to show his disapproval of the complainant's conduct by committing the case to the sessions. He had always submitted and maintained that it set the very worst kind of example to the administration of criminal and civil justice in this country that people should be allowed to choose their own forum for each one of their cases. He had always maintained that such conduct, which had unfortunately become too common in this country, reflected discredit on other Magistrates and it connoted that the person had greater confidence in one Court than in another. This was the feeling which he was then giving expression to, in order that the Court might show its disapproval of such conduct. Such conduct should be altogether condemned.

WHY MR. VELINKAR DID NOT INTERVENE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate enquired why Mr. Velinkar did not get up when the complainant made the statement, and ask the Magistrate to mark his disapproval of his conduct.

Mr. Velinkar said the reason was that on that day the complainant himself stated that he had brought a false complaint against the accused, that he had no recollection of the fact whether the accused had accounted to him for his money or not, that he had made the complaint at the instigation of Mr. Surajmal, that he had no evidence and that he did not want to go on with the case. The complainant had thus extinguished his own case. And acting on his own initiative, though appreciating fully the statement, Counsel said he thought no useful purpose would be served by making any reference to that statement. Again the Magistrate then wanted to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the complainant and the circumstances under which he wanted to withdraw his case and he told the complainant several times that he would grant sanction for his prosecution, so Counsel thought it advisable to keep quiet. That was on the first day, and for the remaining seven or eight hearings nothing else happened but an enquiry into the complainant's conduct. On the 2nd June he told the Magistrate that he had received instructions long before the time to make an application for sending the case to the Sessions.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate enquired why Counsel had not made that request on the second or third occasion.

Mr. Velinker said he wanted to bide his time. He thought no necessity would arise, as, to his mind, no *prima facie* case had been made out to justify its being sent to the Sessions. It might be that he was wrong in not mentioning this earlier but if he was wrong the blame was his. He used his discretion. On the 2nd June it came as a great surprise to him that the Magistrate should tell him that he was going to frame charges because as a matter of fact in cross-examining the complainant Counsel had not touched even the fringe of the case. Wisely or unwisely he thought an opportunity had arisen to persuade the Magistrate to commit the case to the Sessions and he asked the Magistrate to do so. "Certainly not" was the Magistrate's reply and after some further discussion, he thought it an opportune moment to draw the Magistrate's attention to the statement made by the complainant.

GROUNDS FOR TRANSFER ACCENTUATED.

Mr. Velinker next refered to the discussion that had ensued between the Third Presidency Magistrate and himself regarding the question and said that eventually the Magistrate acquitted him, Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Kotwal of imputing partiality to him and he(the Magistrate) said it was despicable on the part of those who instructed them to make such a suggestion. The inference was that the Magistrate felt that the accused was the author of that suggestion. Summarised the position was this: that the Magistrate thought that the accused had instructed Counsel to attribute partiality to him; that the Magistrate took exception to such conduct on the part of the accused; that this conduct of the accused was based upon a supposed statement of the complainant about which the Magistrate was doubtful but did not allow Counsel to convince him; that the Magistrate felt it his duty to show his disapprobation of the conduct of the accused and not of what anybody else had done, that the Magistrate would not commit the case to the Sessions until on the 6th June when he changed his mind and said he would commit the case to the Sessions if the prosecution consented to it. Counsel submitted a good many of these facts were not even denied by Dada in his affidavit. The Magistrate made a mistake when he said in his report that he accepted Counsel's word on the 2nd June. That could not be. It was on the 6th June that he said so, otherwise where would have been the necessity of referring to the matter again on the 6th? Counsel further said, the Magistrate's report emphasised and accentuated the grounds for a transfer. Now he (Counsel) understood from the report that the Magistrate took exception to the alleged suggestion of partiality. He confessed that really upto now he had not understood that it was this suggestion of partiality that the Magistrate had described as despicable. It showed that the Magistrate had understood the accused through his Counsel to suggest partiality and that he was enraged at it. The Magistrate was wrong in believing that the accused had instructed him to make allegations of partiality against him. The Magistrate had also been violently intemperate in his language about the accused. Whereas in the earlier part of his report the Magistrate said that the suggestion was that the complainant expected him to be partial to him, in the latter part of it he affirmed that the accused had by means of Counsel made a suggestion of partiality against the Bench. That was Counsel's further ground for transfer. As to Dada's affidavit no dates had been mentioned therein as to when he went to Deolali and when his cousin died, because it was not convenient for the prosecution to do so. The violent language of the Magistrate, Mr. Velinker submitted, was another ground for transfer. As to his own language on a previous occasion it might have been unguarded as suggested by the prosecution, but for that he alone was responsible and not the accused. For all these reasons he asked the Court to hold that sufficient grounds had been made out for a transfer and said that if the Court decided to grant a transfer the trial should not start *de novo* but should be resumed from the point where it was left off, to save expenses.

The Magistrate said he would give his judgment to-morrow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

There was not much doing in the market for jute mill shares and prices were quoted lower for the small trade reported. A small business was also done in coal shares, but this section of market did not present any feature of interest. In the miscellaneous section Fort William Flours improved to Rs. 21/12 and Dalbhoom Gold to Rs. 12. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Berrea 8, Damuda 18/8, Equitable ord 41/8 to 42/4, Sutkidih 12/4, 12/8, Sudamdih ord 3.

Jute:—Belvedere ord 305, 306, Clive ord 114, Delta ord 385, Empire ord 34/4, 34/8, 34/2, Fort Gloster ord 396, 397, Kamarhatty ord 333, 330, 328/8, Kankarrah ord 450, 449, 450, Kinnison ord 484, 485, Northbrook ord 29/8.

Tea:—Banarhat 300, 301.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1700. Dalbhoom Gold 12, Howrah Amta 132. Howrah Oil 29/4, 29/8, Fort William Flour 21/8, 21/12, Kamarhatty Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104/8, Northbrook jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104, Union Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80 to 80/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/6 to 80/10.

NEW COLLEGE AT POONA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

POONA, June 14.

His Excellency the Governor performed this evening the opening ceremony of the new Poona College in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael the Hon. Mr. Sharp, and Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

After a few introductory remarks from Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Apte read a statement giving the history of the institution since its inception.

He described how the college had grown out of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, one of the largest High Schools in Poona.

Divan Bahadur Godbole then requested his Excellency to open the college.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then went over to the buildings and opened the college with a silver key. His Excellency delivered the following speech:—I think you may well believe what a great pleasure it is to me to come here amongst many old friends today and put aside for the moment those wider responsibilities which must bear heavily in these days of stress and strain on any one who holds a position of trust in any part of our Empire, and to assist by my presence at this influential gathering to-day in forwarding the cause of higher education in this great centre of learning in our Presidency. But I cannot resist, speaking as I am to a great audience of the citizens of Poona, from saying a few words even though they be somewhat of a digression on the progress of the great war in which we are all engaged. Events of the greatest importance have during the past weeks followed each other in rapid succession, events which must have caused in all our minds mingled feelings of the deepest pride and the gravest concern. We have to regret the surrender of the gallant garrison at Kut-el-Amara, our Poona division which has fought so splendidly during the whole Mesopotamia campaign. But may we not all be proud of the fact that your countrymen and mine notwithstanding terrible privations stood shoulder to shoulder for over 100 days resisting the attacks of superior forces of the enemy and kept high the honour of our imperial army and its reputation for courage and steadfastness during that terrible siege. We deplore the regrettable incident, for I cannot in its relation to the military situation attach to the late disturbance in Ireland any more grave significance, brought about by a few traitors to their country, and fostered by German money which, while it has caused much useless and wanton loss of life, has received the firm condemnation of all the leaders of Irish public opinion. More than all we deeply deplore the tragically sudden death of that great soldier and statesman Lord Kitchener whose influence and power of organisation have been felt in many parts of our Empire and whose brilliant services since the war began will never be forgotten. Telegrams which I have received from individuals and associations throughout this Presidency show me clearly how deeply his death is felt in this country. He died as he would have wished doing his duty and has set us all an example of unselfish service which should strengthen our resolve for the future. But can we not feel the deepest pride in that great victory which our navy achieved only a few days ago when the whole German High Sea Fleet came out to do battle and though till the main body of our grand fleet arrived they were in such greater force, after a short engagement had defeated to their ports. To the imperial navy we in this country owe much, and more than ever now can we be thankful that the efficiency of our fleet has ensured the safety of our shores and the prosperity of our trade and commerce. And may we not express our pride and admiration at the feat of arms of our Allies, the heroic resistance of the French armies to the unprecedented attacks of the Germans round Verdun, the striking blows which Russia has given the enemy both in Asia Minor and more lately on the Galician front, and the stubborn resistance which Italy has presented to the tremendous attacks on her positions. Ladies and gentlemen, it is my belief that we are steadily but surely marching on the road to victory. That victory will be ours I have always felt, for we are fighting for the right, and when it comes we shall have secured liberty, honour and security for all nations of the world, and for our Empire. It is my belief that all the sorrow we have suffered, all the sacrifices we have endured, will bind us together in a firm and lasting bond of fellowship, each part with a better understanding of the other, all parts determined to secure absolute fairness and justice for each in order to secure the welfare of the whole.

A SERIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.

But I must admit that the war has brought to me personally in my work here a real and serious disappointment. I had much hoped that with a satisfactory financial position after the good monsoons it might have been possible to make rapid and substantial progress in many departments in promoting the advance and prosperity of our presidency. But the advent of the war has necessitated drastic retrenchment and my hopes will, I fear, not be realised. You may, therefore, imagine how particularly pleased I am to be with you to-day and to feel that progress is still going on, brought about by the generosity and devotion of individual citizens of your city. You have reminded me in your address of a certain remark I made last year about knocking at the door of the University. I can only warmly congratulate you on the fact that you have someone amongst you who has pronounced the "open sesame" and unlocked the magic gate within the short space of a year. Most sincerely I wish all success to your college and I can assure you that if the results of your administration receive commendation during the next few years, Government will be inclined to listen sympathetically to certain difficulties in your

(Continued in column 6.)

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

A FALLACY DISPOSED OF.

India has put no fewer than 200,000 fighting men into the field; they helped to stem the thrust at Calais and but for them, says the "Review of Reviews," we could not have fought in Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt and Gallipoli.

This help, declares Mr. Sydney Brooks in "The North American Review," was a certificate, unsolicited, spontaneous, handsome beyond all imagining, to the spirit in which we have discharged the heaviest duty ever borne by a nation since the days of Rome. Apart from the deep Oriental instinct of reverence for good faith, for loyalty to one's bond, apart from the moral detestation provoked by Germany's onslaught upon Belgium, the Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India recognized in the Teutonic view of treaties as mere scraps of paper and in the doctrine which lay behind it a menace to the very foundations of their own politics:—

With one accord they took up arms against it. The Nizam of Hyderabad, governing a people twice as numerous as the people of the Netherlands and three times as numerous as the people of Ireland, offered at once $2,000,000 towards the cost of the war. The Maharaja of Mysore, with more subjects than the King of Sweden, was scarcely less munificent. The Maharaja of Gwalior, the ruler of a greater state than Denmark, gave $1,500,000 from his private purse to equip a hospital ship. Prince after prince tendered their personal services and placed at the disposal of the Government their troops, their treasuries, jewels, their horses and camels, the entire resources of their States. The chiefs of the border tribes, who love nothing better than an occasional raid on British territory, sent loyal messages and offers of support. From independent States beyond the frontier, like Nepal and Tibet, came assurances of sympathy backed up by free-handed pledges of military and financial assistance. All over Tibet innumerable Lamas offered up prayers for the success of British arms. Inside the British-ruled dominions in India the same demonstrative enthusiasm prevailed. "In fact," said Lord Crewe at the time, "there is only one spirit and one movement over the whole of India."

Mr. Brooks disposes of the fallacy that we rule India by force. The native Army in India was twice as large as the British. To-day our strength there has been reduced by nearly one half in numbers, and considerably over one half in efficiency.

PROPOSED SITE FOR CHOWPATTY MARKET.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla presided.

The Committee considered a letter from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Pated stating that their client holds a property situated to the west of the plot selected by the Corporation for the erection of a market at Chowpatty; that on the 9th May they wrote to the Municipal Commissioner to the effect that a market on the proposed site would prove a source of nuisance to the people living in the locality and particularly to the tenants of their client's property who had intimated that they would vacate the property if a market were built in such close proximity; that a few years ago the same site was selected for the purpose of building a market, but that the idea had to be abandoned as it was strongly objected to by the people living in the locality, and that as many residences have been built in the locality in recent years the reasons for rejecting the site for a market are stronger than ever. They requested that the Corporation would be pleased to reconsider their decision and would not allow a market to be built on the site.

There was also another letter from Mr. Mathradas Goculdas and others objecting to the proposed site for the market on the same grounds.

The Committee decided to forward the letters to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

The homeward mail which left Bombay on May 23rd was delivered in London on Monday.

A conference of all the primary teachers in the Navalgund Taluka met at Navalgund on the 6th instant under the presidency of Rao Saheb Inamiti of Amimeri. The Mamlatdar, and other leading gentlemen of the place attended the meetings. Mr. Kulkarni the indefatigable Deputy Educational Inspector, was also present. A novel feature of this Conference was the passing of resolutions on the necessity of taking action in the matter of preserving cleanliness in schools of physical education and of establishing a Central Library in the Taluka place and a boy's Library in every important school.

(Continued from column 5.)

path which have to-day been suggested by your secretary. Let me add one word in conclusion. You are starting on your way under the brightest conditions, the foundation of your your success having been firmly laid through the generous help and influence of such leaders of educational effort as Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Diwan Bahadur Godbole, Mr. Apte and others, whose advice and counsel will always be at your service. You have a zealous and devoted staff of professors who will, I am confident, so discharge their educational duties that this college will produce god-fearing men ready to go forth in the world to fight the battle of life by means of a manly, moral and well regulated course of conduct. And if, and when, as I hope I may, I visit these shores in future years I trust I may find that the new Poona College has fulfilled the highest aspirations of its promoters.

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GERMANY AND INDIA.

HUNS' UNSUCCESSFUL INTRIGUES.

LORD HARDINGE ON UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF WAR.

Lord Hardinge, in the course of a conversation with the London correspondent of the "New York Times", has given the following account of Indian affairs since the outbreak of the war :—

For months during the early period of the war India was practically denuded of British troops. The Indian Empire gave to the British Empire, in the critical early stages of the war, when England's resources in artillery were, as is well known, entirely inadequate to the needs of the situation, the whole of its artillery of the most modern and up-to-date pattern, with the exception of a few batteries which were kept on the North-West Frontier for protection against attack from without. And even these batteries were reduced from six to four guns.

From these facts it is apparent that the Indian Government had full confidence in the loyalty of the Indian Princes, Chiefs, and peoples.

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

There is ample evidence that German assistance, financial and other, has been given to agitators. One plot was directly instigated by Germany through various agents, who were supplied with considerable funds. This was an ambitious scheme,—nothing less, than to create a general revolt, which was timed to break out on Christmas Day, 1915. However, the Government was furnished with full information of the projected rising, and was able to forestall it and render all preparations abortive. The centre of this plot was in Bengal, where there has always been a certain amount of anarchist activity.

Another specific instance of the loyalty of the people in presence of a conspiracy of this kind occurred in Balasore. Here the presence of a number of revolutionaries was indicated to the police by villagers whom the agitators had approached. The peasants themselves assisted the police in tracking down and arresting the revolutionaries, some of them actually giving their lives in their loyalty to the Government in a *melee* that occurred when their arrest was effected.

Yet again, in every case where attempts were made to suborn sepoys of Indian regiments from their allegiance information was given to the Government by the soldiers themselves.

Of course, there is a certain amount, though small comparatively, of dissatisfaction and disloyalty in India. Among a population of over 300,000,000, comprising so many varieties of race and sect, and representing all degrees of political and educational development, how could it be otherwise? But even so, this discontent is anarchistic rather than revolutionary. It has no constructive programme. It represents a desire to tear down authority, not a plan to set up a new authority.

I wish to state most emphatically,—and American readers can take my word for this—that the persons at the back of this movement, such as it is, are not the intellectuals of India; they are to be found among the half-educated. The Ghadr party, so called because of the paper of that name which is printed abroad and introduced secretly, is frankly anarchistic. It is encouraged by a few crazy people in the United States and Western Canada, and probably subsidized by Germany. The head of the Ghadr party is Hardyal, who was at the time employed at the German War Ministry and who was last heard of, I believe, in Japan. This anarchistic party is small in numbers and influence, but it is desperate and dangerous. Its greatest strength lies in Bengal. Its predominant plan is to reduce the Province to chaos by the murder of police and officials.

As you may remember, the last Viceroy was, like other individuals before him, the victim of these methods. I am happy to say I am quite recovered from the wounds I received on that occasion, and that my Indian servant, who was on the elephant with my wife and myself, has also quite recovered. It may interest people to know that it has been proved that the bomb was thrown by one of a gang of three, of whom two have already suffered capital punishment for other crimes of a similar nature.

Lord Hardinge's reference was, of course, to the attempt against his life on December 23, 1912, when a bomb was thrown at him as he was riding through the streets of Delhi. He was injured all over the back and legs and head with fragments of the bomb, the flesh on his shoulders being torn in strips.

NEUTRALITY OF THE AMEER.

There are certain Germans in Persia and in Afghanistan (in the latter country they are now interned) who had wireless stations at Ispahan,—now in the hands of the Russians,—and at Shiraz, and transmitted all sorts of information, true and false. This doubtless accounts for some of the reports which have been current in America, particularly with regard to conditions on the North-West Frontier.

It is true that during the past year we had no fewer than seven very serious attacks from tribesmen just outside our frontier. They were, however, all repulsed and the tribesmen severely punished. Frontier disturbances now present a very much more serious problem for the tribesmen, in view of the introduction of aeroplanes, armoured cars, and high explosives. No serious trouble need be apprehended.

At the outbreak of the war the Ameer gave the Viceroy the most solemn assurances, which have since been renewed, of his intention to preserve the neutrality of his country; and I, as the ex-Viceroy, have the firmest confidence, in spite of the very great pressure put upon him by certain members of his family and some prominent officials, encouraged by Germans and Turks who are in Kabul at the present time and who went there with letters from the Kaiser in the hope of inducing the Ameer to proclaim a Jehad on the North-West Frontier, that his Majesty's promises will be loyally performed.

INDIA AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LORD ISLINGTON ON RECENT DEVELOPMENT

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" NOTABLE COMMENT.

Discussing the degree of self-government enjoyed by Indians Lord Islington, Under Secretary of State for India, is reported to have stated as follows to a representative of Reuter's Agency :—

It is the deliberate and steady policy of the British Government to associate Indians more and more with the Government of the country. I was lately at the head of a Commission which was itself the successor of a similar Commission thirty years ago dealing with administration. The report has not yet been made public. The question of administration has been and it is perhaps not quite realised to-day one of careful revision from time to time, how far self-government has been carried in India. The admission of Indians to the higher executive councils has only been a matter of quite recent years. There are no less than twenty-five different services engaged in the administration of India, and the work that Indians are doing is of a most important character.

The Provincial Service—one of these great services—is an Indian Service, and the work of Indians on it is one of immense responsibility. Any reasonable advance of qualified Indians in the services will meet with general assent and appreciation. The growth of education has brought about an increased standard of quality, with the result that Indians are obtaining more and more important posts in various branches of administration, and it must always be remembered that entrance to the Indian Civil Service—a very hard examination—is open to Indians and Europeans.

As to reforms, these can be uniform in principle although not so in quality or degree. The general contentment of the people under our rule has been exhibited in the most extraordinary loyalty on the part of all classes of Indians, and fully exemplified in the help and devotion of India in this war. A critic once described British rule in India as a gigantic machine for managing the entire public business of one-fifth of the inhabitants of the globe without their leave and without their help. The description carries its own refutation. One-third of the total area and more than one-fifth of the total population of our Indian Empire is under the direct administration, not of the Government of India, but of ruling princes and chiefs who make their own laws and whose administration is Indian. I have already said how in British India the active association of the governed with the Government has been greatly increased with the growth of education until Indians are now admitted to the Councils of the Viceroy and Governors.

This development has been especially marked since the constitutional reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. Within the last few months the Indian Government has accepted and acted upon resolutions brought forward by distinguished Indian non-official members of Council on such vastly important questions as indentured emigration and Indian representation at the Imperial Conference. These two instances show how real, effective, and growing is the influence of Indians in the administration of the country. Still wider is their influence in local self-government, and official control will be relaxed with the rise of public spirit and morality. On all sides we see increased vitality and growth.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

The "Manchester Guardian" comments as follows on the above :—

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, like other Cabinet Ministers, has been giving the American Press an elaborate description of India under war conditions. Recalling the wonderful response of princes and people at the beginning, he rightly lays stress upon the utter insignificance of the recent local troubles by comparison with the impressive spectacle of a loyal people.

To this survey by his chief Lord Islington, the Under Secretary, in an interview reported to-day (May 19) adds a statement regarding the expansion of self-government in India. It is well that the great record of England in India should be kept before the world, more especially in times such as these; but Lord Islington is not altogether happy in some of his illustrations. He cites, for example, the existence of the Provincial Service as evidence of the large responsibilities entrusted to Indian public servants. It is quite true that that service is wholly manned by Indians, who have important work to do, but it is a sub-ordinate branch of the administration reserved for Indians, and its members do not cross the gulf separating them from the privileged Civil Service; and this, as Lord Islington is aware, constitutes just one of the grievances against which the Indian reform party has long been protesting. Lord Islington, again, speaks of the equality of English and Indians in respect of the competition for the Covenanted Civil Service; but it cannot be denied that the equality, under existing circumstances, is one rather of right than of fact.

Lord Islington, happily, is right in the main as to the signs of increasing vitality and responsibility in Indian self-government, especially since Lord Morley's reforms; but the fact that Parliament and the India Office must face is that after the war the process of reform and readjustment will need to be carried a great deal further. India will demand it, and British public opinion will support the demand.

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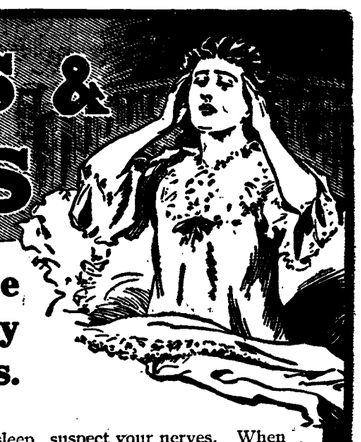
Nervous & Sleepless



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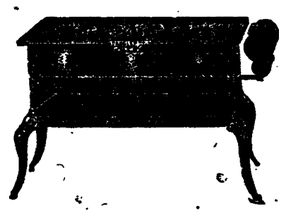

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